THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Incidents of the Great Disaster on the Erie Railroad—Graphic Description of the Catastrophe by an Eye-witness—The Dead and Wounded.

Upon one of our inside pages will be found a telegram giving the details of the disaster at Mast Hope, N. Y., yesterday morning, which was first announced in our yesterday afternoon's issue. This is the description of the catastrophe given by an eye-witness, published in the New York *World* this morning:—

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The little town of Mast Hope, a station on the Erie Railroad, one hundred and seventeen miles west of New York, was the scene about midnight on Wednesday night of a frightful disaster, resulting from the collision of the westward-bound passenger train with a freight train also bound west, which had been run upon a siding but not sufficiently far to clear the track upon which the passenger train was running. In consequence of this neglect the engine of the freight train presented an obstruction against which the express train ran, plunging headlong at a rapid rate, throwing the engine, the tender, the baggage car, express car, smoking car, one passenger car, and a sleeping coach from the track, and almost demolishing them. The splinters and *debris* of the broken cars caught fire from the live coals of the locomotive, and the flames thus kindled spread to the wreck, and had attained considerable headway before they could be extinguished. The engine was almost entirely destroyed by the fire, and all but the three last coaches of the train were burned. In the smoking car were a large number of passengers, and those who were disabled by the shock and unable to escape from the wreck were burned, some of them to death.

EFFECT OF THE SHOCK.

The passengers were thrown into the utmost confusion and alarm by the accident. The hour was midnight, and the majority had disposed themselves for such rest as could be obtained on a railroad car during the remainder of the journey. The smoking car was occupied by a number who had sought the vehicle for the purpose of whiling away an hour or so, and, by sitting up, enticing that repose which they feared they could not obtain otherwise; the occupants of the remaining passenger cars had chosen their comfortable corners for the night, or had already sought couches in the sleeping car.

The train was dashing along at its usual rate of speed, the engineer probably confident that the track would be kept clear by those whose duty it was to attend to this business, and that his duties were merely confined to running the train. Onward the engine sped, dragging its train with living freight towards destruction. Suddenly the crash came. The engine was dashed against the locomotive of the freight train; the tender, baggage-car, and most of the remaining cars of the train were smashed or telescoped together, and all on board experienced the full effects of the dreadful shock.

A SCENE OF TERROR.

The sleepers were aroused from their slumbers, and those who were fortunate enough to escape injury rushed for the doors to learn the cause and extent of the disaster. The wounded, unable to move, were left without assistance by their fellow-beings, who, obeying the first law of nature—self-preservation—were almost frantic in their struggles to be first to make their escape, for what terrible fate might yet be in store for them they knew not. The occupants of the demolished cars, surmounted by the *debris*, and impeded in their efforts to escape, shrieked loudly for help, mingling their cries with the dreadful groans of the wounded.

All was confusion. The officers of the train seemed paralyzed, and knew not what to do. Those of the passengers who had reached a place of safety looked on in blank astonishment, thankful that they had emerged from the wreck, but for the moment seemingly ignorant of what was to be done.

THE WRECK ON FIRE.

The scene at this moment was illuminated by the blazing debris, which shed at first a flickering and then a terribly distinct light upon the surroundings, enabling the terror-stricken spectators to comprenend to some extent the disaster, and assisted them to bestow relief when it was most imperatively needed. Some of the men engaged in the humane labor of removing the wounded and terror-stricken helpless, while the employes of the road upon the two trains devoted their attention to extinguishing the flames.

RELIEF FROM THE VILLAGE.

The inhabitants of Mast Hope were aroused from their slumbers at the dead of night by the frantic appeals for help proceeding from the passengers of the train, and humanely responded with alacrity to the summons. Soon the entire village was aroused, houses were thrown open, the most available surgical aid was obtained, and everything was done for the wounded and helpless that could be done. Aid was summoned from the nearest points along the line of the road, and by daylight reinforcements had arrived and all the help that was needed was upon the ground.

After the flames were extinguished, the charred and blackened bodies of some of the victims were found and removed to the depot for inquest. The baggage was either burned or crushed into an indistinguishable mass, and the mails in the express car suffered a similar fate. The safe of the express messenger was removed, which was all that was saved from the express car.

THE "SIDING."

At the point where the accident occurred, a side track breaks off from the main line, on which "lay over" trains are ordered to wait until through trains have passed. Owing to the shortness of this track, the freight train which was switched off almost entirely filled it, so that the engine (No. 275) slightly protruded over the main track. It is stated that it would have been possible for the engineer to back a few feet further, but, thinking he had reached the end of the track, he neglected to do so. As a consequence, when the express train, drawn by engine No. 318, reached the spot, that engine struck No. 275, and was thrown from the track, almost entirely demolished. The train came thundering on, and as each car reached the wreck it was smashed to pieces. The fire from the engine was communicated to the first car, and thence to the others, and in a few moments the scene was one of the most indescribable confusion.

Another Account of the Collision.

The N. Y. *Herald* correspondent writes as follows:—

While all were wrapped in sleep, or in light, uneasy slumber, on board the train, the emigrants in the smoking car even ceasing to talk, and the doors opening only at long intervals for the conductor or some restless member of the baggage corps to pass through, and while the train was dashing along with that speed of motion which leaves the sensation on the ear of the passenger that the wheels dance with a delirious revolution on the rail, the flickering light at the depot of Mast Hope hove in sight around a long and easy curve and on a heavy grade. The engineer had his practised eye on the alert at this particular point of the road, not that it is in anywise as dangerous as other portions, but with an instinctive dread of that horrible apparition—a freight train—he felt more apprehension on the curve than if he had to cross a shaky trestle bridge a hundred feet high. The second look he cast through the bull's-eye window, an instant or two after he entered on the curve, revealed the terrible fact to him that something huge, black, and ungainly was almost in his immediate front, and that his train was running with lightning pace upon it. Another moment and the headlight of his locomotive illuminated the rear of the train ahead, while his ear caught the sound of the rattle and jolt of a long, loose freight train. Coolly he whistled down the brakes, while at the same instant a piercing scream went up from those who knew too well what that appalling token meant. The precaution was in vain. The great, heavy, panting locomotive of the passenger train, tearing forward in its course at the speed of over twenty miles an hour, struck the front of the freight train as it shuffled lazily off on an oblique switch towards the depot, and, literally rearing up in the air like a mighty lion in his rage, crashed through the foremost iron wall of opposition and then careened over on the track as though bereft of further strength. The tender jumped upon the prostrate engine, the mail express struck against the wreck of iron, the baggage car against the express, the smoking car ran pell mell into the fearful ruin, and in less time than it takes to say it, the entire mass was in a blaze of fire. The shock was terrific. It reached to the uttermost end of the train in all its intensity, shaking the sleepers to their feet, and appalling the stoutest-hearted men that heard it. No hope at this awful moment for the poor people in the smoking car. Tracks were knocked from under baggage and express cars, and stood locked in combat, as it were, upon the track. The body of the baggage car lay at one side, the express at the other, a passenger coach on top, while thrown in confusion among them all, tossed, torn, and blazing from floor to roof, was the baggage car, with its living freight, caught in the stern and fiery jaws of death. Jets of fearful flame sprang upwards from the wreck, or rushed hissing like steam from an escape-pipe along the track and through the passenger coaches. It was a heart-rending and awfully impressive spectacle to see the big column of red and roaring flame tearing through the woodwork and melting away a dozen human forms without a soul under heaven being capable of stretching forth an arm to the rescue. Death, however, did its chief share of havoc before applying the torch to finish its ghastly work; but, horror of horrors! what a fate was that reserved for poor Dr. Halleck! Not a scratch marked him when the collision occurred. He was in the foremost sleeping coach, and was violently pitched forward into the tangled mass of broken woodwork, but received no injury. Worse than injury, however, he found himself, in all his strength and sensibility, locked up in the heavy beams that made the floor frames of the dismantled cars. The dreadful fire from beneath flared up suddenly around him. Men with blanched and bewildered faces stood upon the track or rushed frantically to and fro, crying, "Is there no help for Dr. Halleck?" The fire shot out with the intensity of a furnace, and triumphantly defied any man to approach and rescue the victims within its grasp. Above the crackling roar the firm and intrepid voice of the doctor, in the midst of his remarkable agony, was heard to exclaim to the men around the scene, "I am not injured; but I cannot escape."

PACKER.

How His Nomination is Regarded in New York.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says editorially:—

Asa Packer, a smart Connecticut boy of old-fashioned Yankee stock, left his native State when seventeen years old, with some $10 in money and clothing of about equal value, and brought up in Susquehanna county, North Pennsylvania where he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed for some years thereafter; marrying in due season, and buying a tract of wild land, which he proceeded to clear and till. At length he pulled up stakes and struck for Mauch Chunk, the heart of the Lehigh coal region, whence he ran a coal-boat to Philadelphia, then started a store, and soon engaged extensively in buying coal lands, building railroads, etc. etc., whereby he grew rapidly and enormously rich. He is now worth at least twenty millions of dollars, and we believe he came honestly by them. Though we do not belong to his thrifty class, we appreciate them as useful men, and believe the world is better for their existence.

And yet we don't like the idea of making a Governor out of one whose chief distinction is the ownership of twenty millions of dollars. Mr. Packer is a citizen of respectable abilities and good character; yet there is no one acquainted with him who can honestly say that, if the net result of his past exertions had been $20,000 instead of $20,000,000, he would now be a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is nominated because of his great wealth, and with an expectation that he will devote a part of it to greasing the wheels of the Democratic machine.

This is at once baleful and perilous. Since we have no aristocracy by blood or patent, money is rapidly becoming the fountain not only of social distinction but of political honor. Whoever will look intelligently about him will be surprised to note how many are filling stations to which their wealth alone has elevated them. Especially sweet on those who, beginning penniless, have made their piles, we are in danger of confounding wealth with worth, and fancying that a millionaire must of course be eminently wise and able, when in fact the talent which rapidly amasses wealth is of a low order, and often dissociated from the higher qualities indispensable in the statesman or legislator. It is high time that keener perceptions had established a better standard of fitness for exalted public trusts.

What will Swamp Him.

The New York *Herald* editorially remarks:—The Democrats in Pennsylvania have nominated Asa Packer as their candidate for Governor. Asa Packer would make a good Governor, but the convention that nominated him have hung a bob to that kite which will swamp him. They have pronounced against negro suffrage, a principle the conservatives of Virginia accepted as a positive fact, and by the help of that vote not only elected their candidate for Governor, but gave a death sting to the carpet-baggers and scalawags. The Pennsylvania Democracy, in smouldering Heister Clymer, their old candidate, have only presented a new victim to be placed upon the political scaffold for the Geary daws to peck at.

Scrapings.

—Pittsburg contemplates a five-hundred-acre park.

—Last quarter 12,747 immigrants landed at Boston.

—A German farmer in Minnesota is successfully raising prunes.

—The overflow of the Illinois river covers over 800,000 acres of bottom land.

—St. John, N. B., is to indulge in the luxury of a horse railroad with six cars.

—Pittsburg wants, besides a park, more policemen, a pest-house, and annexation.

—Two Chinese ladies recently passed through Cleveland, exciting much attention.

—An Iowa girl, ten years old, picked one hundred quarts of strawberries in one day.

—Newcastle, Ind., has a town clock that strikes nearly three hundred times without resting.

—Chicago is abating nuisances at the rate of a hundred a day, but can't tell the difference.

—A drove of five thousand sheep passed through Omaha last week, *en route* for Laramie Plains.

—The California Labor Exchange furnished 18,000 persons with employment the past year.

—Lee, Mass., boasts more board fence for circus advertisements than any town of its size in the State.

—Chicago the other day had no rain for a quarter of an hour, and congratulated itself accordingly.

—A Chicago woman recently attempted suicide because her husband would not take her to the theatre.

—A soda fountain has been put up in a Georgia town, and the local paper gives a column description of the structure.

—The Minnesota Scandinavians demand the naming of one of their own nation as Republican nominee for Secretary of State, and will probably get it.

AN OLD SENSATION.

The Eaton-Buchignani-Randolph Elopement Case—Some Interesting Facts that were —Never Before Published—Marriage of the Guilty Lovers.

From the N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning:—

The public have not forgotten the intense excitement created in the spring of 1866 by the sudden disappearance of the young and handsome husband and fascinating granddaughter of a lady then well known to fame, and long before noted in the annals of the country. Those intimate in the family of the once handsome and even now extremely fascinating Mrs. General Eaton did not hesitate to say, from the day of the ill-sorted match, that trouble and disaster must necessarily follow, though no one was wise enough to point out the particular danger. The trascible, ungovernable, and infamously profane temper of the old lady, which, Madame Rumor says, drove her two former husbands to premature graves—Timberlake to suicide by cutting his throat, and Eaton to drunkenness—was assigned as the certain reason of a speedy separation. The private life of the poor fellow was rendered desperate, in Washington, during the first five or six years of his married life, and the old neighbors of the "Eaton Block" even now tell tales of the furious quarrels between the passionate young Italian dancing-master and the irascible old dame. The remonstrances of neighbors were of no avail. The war continued with unabated vigor, each party by turns appealing to the sympathy of the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator from Kansas, who was, during the first year of his Senatorial term a guest at the Buchignani mansion. While here the rotund Senator became much attached to the fair little Emily, who, even at that tender age, twelve, began to show the disposition so soon to be developed, and he often expressed his intention of adopting her and arming for her future. He often told her he would see that she should have a dower handsome enough for any girl. At this time the affection between the Senator and his adopted was of an extremely touching character, she spending the most of her time in his lap when he was in the house, and he lavishing upon her gifts of every description. As time passed on an intimacy sprung up between the young husband and precocious granddaughter of a very confidential and tender character, though nothing of a criminal nature transpired until the removal of the family to New York. In the summer of 1865, they rented the cosy little house of I. M. Singer, at Spuyten Duyvil, and here the intimacy ripened into a criminal love, and the numerous opportunities offered by the shady walks, the deserted and silent barn, the secluded bath-house, and the convenient sail boats proved too much for their strength of virtue, and there began that criminal intercourse which, when it could no longer be concealed, drove them outcasts from the country. After a short residence abroad the guilty pair returned to New York, residing in a little dingy frame building No. 170 West Thirty-second street, where they billed and cooed unknown to their neighbors or to their deserted old relative then residing in Hoboken. While in New York at this time the whilom dancing-master assumed a new *role*, that of a successful smuggler of silks, perfumes, opium, etc., which with the assistance of certain officials in the New York Custom-House he was enabled to carry on with impunity and success. The private detective (so Buchignani himself states) kept him posted on all matters of interest to him, and finally, when his guilt was discovered, posted him long enough in advance to render his search, when armed with the necessary documents, altogether unsuccessful. This smuggling was carried on in a peculiar manner, several persons on both sides of the ocean being engaged. Principally here were Buchignani and William Leiss, a Jew broker of the Custom House, whose sign still hangs out on Broadway just above Bowling Green, though he himself has been also obliged to flee the country to escape the clutches of the Treasury officials. He is supposed to be in Europe. On the other side the principal operator was one D. Arico Pignatelli, assisted in Lyons by a confederate who repacked the goods. After the discovery the smuggler fled to Montreal, and Webster, who was then Wakeman's Deputy Surveyor in the Custom House, was extremely exercised in my mind. The pretty mistress, Miss Randolph, was sent for, and an interview held in the Deputy's private room. Though he was extremely gallant, suave, courteous, the young girl was too smart for him. She was a persistent and unalterable know-nothing. To every question her reply was, with a decided shake of the head and a firm puckering of the lips, "I don't know, sir." Webster gave it up as a bad job, and the mistress soon followed the smuggler to Montreal. Here Buchignani opened a restaurant and bar-room at No. 79 St. Francois Xavier street, after the plan of Delmonico's lunch-room in this city, and he met with considerable success. During all the time since his return from Europe negotiations had been pending to secure a divorce from the old lady, so that the lovers might be married and thus legitimatize their boy which had been born in Europe. Once Buchignani came back to secure some smuggled silks left in the Custom House at the time of his hurried flight, when he was arrested at the instance of his deserted wife, and made to give bonds to pay alimony at the rate of $8 a week per year. A short time ago, their lawyer, a Mr. Lewis of Wall street, notified them that it only needed the testimony of Miss Randolph to secure the divorce, and she came to New York in May last. The examination by Judge Pierrepont showed that Buchignani was more sinned against than sinning in this particular matter, and that she was neither abducted nor seduced.

This was, of course, conclusive, and about three weeks ago the parties were sundered by the strong arm of the law. On Thursday, the 30th day of June last, in a little dingy office of a Justice of the Peace, in the city of Hartford, Conn., a quiet ceremony was performed, which legally united these two, who had occupied so prominent a position in the public mind on several occasions. The old lady loses a husband, and gets $500 in greenbacks—all and more than he is worth. The girl gains a husband, the smuggler, dancing master and bookkeeper gets a wife. The poor little boy is the only gainer by the operation. He gains a father and a name, which latter is something, even though it is unpronouncable and slightly tarnished. In their cozy rooms on St. Francis Xavier street, in Montreal, they can now count their customers and make their salads in peace, undisturbed by the terrible vision of the aged dame bearing down upon them. It is reported that they entertain handsomely, and occupy a good position among the society of the "city of saints." Mrs. Buchignani is said to be the most elegantly-dressed lady in Montreal, while he is called the "Delmonico of the North."

MINISTER BASSETT.

His Arrival in Hayti.

PORT AU PRINCE, June 22.—The steamer City of Port au Prince arrived here from New York the 14th inst., having on board as passenger Mr. Bassett, United States Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti. This gentleman being the first colored man ever appointed by the United States Government to represent their interests in foreign countries, his arrival gave rise to considerable excitement. So far from being badly received here, as was in advance reported by some of the New York newspapers, his reception has been very flattering to him and to the great and powerful nation he represents. He has been feted and dined, and publicly and privately received with the greatest distinction and honor. Instead of the appointment proving insulting, as was foretold, to the colored race occupying this government, it has been considered an honor, and foreigners and Haytiens have vied with each other in extending to him the right hand of fellowship and hospitality. Mr. Bassett is now the guest of Mr. Hollister, the present incumbent of the office, and is awaiting the return here of President Salnave to present his credentials and take possession of his office.

The New Jersey Fruit Crop.

From the Trenton Gazette, July 14.

From all this region we hear very good report of the prospects for fruit. Early in the season it was feared that the yield of apples would be but small, as a large portion of the bloom was blown off or blasted by an easterly storm, just as the fruit was setting. But these fears have proved comparatively groundless; probably no more bloom was lost than was desirable for the success of the crop. Peaches are not now so important a product of New Jersey as in former years, but from the reports from the peach-growing districts, there appears to be every prospect of a good yield. So far, fruit trees of all kinds have been unusually free from the ravages of worms and insects. The berry crops have been, are, and will be large. The strawberry season is over, and the growers certainly ought to be satisfied with the result, for the yield was larger than ever before. Raspberries, blackberries, and huckleberries also give unusually large crops, as large proportionately as that of the strawberries, and the latter exceeded the estimates of growers, dealers, and freighters.

—A man in Illinois has been fined fifty dollars and costs "for attempting to steal a kiss, etc., from a Mrs. Slippery."

—Park Street Church, Boston, is now known as "Stone & Murray's"—also the name of an Eastern circus troupe.

—There are only twenty-eight distilleries operating in the Lexington (Ky.) district, where usually there are seventy.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast—Arrival and Entertainment of Chicago Merchants—Fight with the Savages in Arizona.

Disaster on the Pacific Railroad—The Floods Wash Away an Embankment—A Train Destroyed.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Chicago Excursionists at Sacramento —They are Entertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The Chicago commercial party, numbering about one hundred principal merchants of Chicago, including Senator Lyman Trumbull and Governor Oglesby of Illinois, arrived at Sacramento yesterday, and were entertained by a number of leading citizens of that place. Speeches were made by Governor Oglesby and Messrs. Trumbull, Judd, and Arnold, of Illinois, and briefly responded to by several prominent citizens of Sacramento.

They met in the Pullman palace train to-day, in order to celebrate the union of Chicago and Sacramento in Longworth's champagne, labelled and prepared especially for the occasion. Governors Haight, of California, and Oglesby, of Illinois, General Redington, of Sacramento, Congressman Judd, of Chicago, and others, responded to toasts during the reception. The Chicago party are pleased with Sacramento and what they have seen of California, and will arrive in this city to-night by boat from Sacramento. Our merchants promise to extend to them a generous welcome.

Savages Attacked and Routed.

Arizona advices say a portion of the Eighth Cavalry attacked a band of Indians near Wickenburg. Nine savages were killed and one soldier seriously wounded.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Disaster on the Pacific Railroad—A Train Thrown Off the Track—Two Persons Killed and Several Injured—The Floods the Cause of the Catastrophe.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RODNEY STATION, Union Pacific Railroad, July 16.—The passenger train on Union Pacific Railroad which left Omaha Wednesday A. M., met with a serious accident yesterday near Antelope Station, four hundred and fifty miles from Omaha, in consequence of the washing away of the embankment. The engine, two baggage cars, and three passenger cars were thrown from the track, and completely broken up.

Two persons were killed; the fireman, Melville Shears, of Michigan, and a passenger named John Dwifer, of Emmettsburg, Md. The engineer and two passengers, Alexander Wagstaff, of St. Louis, and an Englishman, were seriously injured. Workmen are repairing the tracks, and the passengers have been brought back to this station, which is about forty-nine miles east of the place of the accident.

A similar calamity occurred east of this point on Tuesday, one man being killed and several injured.

FROM CUBA.

Engagement near Baga—The Spaniards Forced back on Nuevitas.

HAVANA, July 12, via Key West, July 14.—General Poello, at the head of 300 Spanish marines, was attacked by a force of patriots near Baga, a small town situated on the same bay as Nuevitas, and not far from that city.

The marines were forced to fall back upon Nuevitas, with a loss of eighty, including General Poello, killed.

Cholera Diminishing—The Vomito Succeeds—Particulars of the Fight at Bayamo—Movements of General Jordan.

HAVANA, July 13, via Key West, July 15.—Advices from Nuevitas to the 10th report that the cholera was diminishing, but that the vomito had appeared among the troops.

According to the new organization of the patriot forces, there are to be only two major-generals in the army, of whom General Jordan is one, and holds command of the entire Eastern or Bayamo department, while General Ignacio Agramonte is the other, in command of the Central department.

The Spaniards are endeavoring to ignore the manner in which their detachment of soldiers was recently captured at Sabana Nueva. It is rumored that General Quesada has ordered the officers shot in retaliation for the execution of patriot prisoners.

Further particulars of the fight near Baga have been received. The Spanish force numbered 500 marines, who were surprised by 70 insurgents under Francisco Castillo, ambuscaded behind palm groves. Both sides sustained a spirited fire for half an hour. The marines, being afraid of the machetes carried by the Cubans, refused to obey an order to charge bayonets, and the insurgents, despite the superior numbers of the enemy, retired across an open field in perfect order, firing in full view of the Spaniards and inflicting severe loss upon them. But one patriot was wounded. The marines fell back to Nuevitas, so exhausted by the effects of the climate that many were carried into the city on stretchers.

General Letona has ordered Lieutenant Medina to be shot at Puerto Principe.

In the woods surrounding Puerto Principe thousands of insurgents are concentrating, and are only waiting to be armed with the Peabody breech-loading rifles, with bayonet, to assume offensive operations. Tinker (?) is alive. Holdquin, one of the insurgent leaders, intends to go to the United States for the purpose of bringing back a force of Americans.

Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba to the 8th inst. reports fighting going on at a point thirty miles distant from that city. The parties were strongly entrenched. Major-General Jordan had joined the Cubans under General Figueredа, and now commands a large force. The Governor of Baracoa was actively engaged in burning property and killing all who fell into his hands.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P.M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	208¾	W. U. Telegraph	36½
N. Y. and Erie Rail.	29	Toledo and Wabash	75½
Ph. and Rea. R.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107¾	Adams Express	59½
Chi. and N. W. com.	80½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	21½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94½	United States	72
Chi. and R. I. R.	117¾	Tennessee 6s, new	56
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153	Gold	136½
Pacific Mail Steam.	83¾	Market dull.	

FROM THE WEST.

Imprisonment of a Witness.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—John Davis, an important witness in the express robbery case, with which Hayman, now in jail, is charged, was arrested in Kentucky yesterday and brought to this city. He will be kept in jail until the trial of Hayman.

Sunstrokes.

There were several cases of sunstroke yesterday, two of which were fatal.

Destructive Fire in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—A fire last night on the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, in this city, destroyed twenty or thirty cars loaded with crude oil and coal oil, said to belong to Rockafellar & Rems, Flagler, Clarke, Payne & Co., and Critchley, Fawcett & Co., for Eastern parties. The total loss is from $5000 to $6000, with but little insurance, if any. The railroad loss is heavy. The cause of the fire was probably from a lamp in the hands of the train inspector.

Tennessee Politics—Ex-President Johnson Stumping the State—He Aspires Senatorially —His Prospects.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 16.—Ex-President Johnson arrived in the city yesterday from East Tennessee. He has several appointments to speak in Middle and West Tennessee before the election. He is delighted with the present situation in the State, and although he says little about his own aspirations, there is little doubt that he has a desire for the United States Senatorship. Should there be a conservative majority in the Legislature, as is not unlikely, he will probably have Emerson Etheridge and Bailey Peyton as rivals for the place. But there is no doubt that Andy will secure the place.

In this county there are thirty radical candidates for the House and seven for the Senate. The gubernatorial canvass still goes on briskly. Stokes' strength appears to be somewhat on the wane, but his friends claim that he will receive a majority of from 35,000 to 40,000.

FROM CANADA.

Arrival of Emigrants.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TORONTO, July 16.—Nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-six emigrants arrived here during the past six months, of whom 5380 are in Canada.

The Medical Faculty

are displeased with the legislative act uniting the eclectic and homeopathic systems. The convention now in session united in a request to the Legislature for its repeal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 136⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 125½; do. 1864, do., 121¾; do. 1865, do., 121⅞; do. do. new, 120½; do. 1867, 120⅛; do. 1868, 120½; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, new, 61½; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 209½; Erie, 29½; Reading, 93⅞; Hudson River, 181½; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108; Chicago and Rock Island, 117¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152½.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Flour advanced to $4·75@5·62½; Oregon extra, $4·75@5·24. In wheat the demand exceeds the supply; choice new firm at $1·65@1·70. Legal tenders, 74⅛.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton quiet; 300 bales sold at 34⅝@34½. Flour dull but unchanged; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat steady; No. 2, $1·50. Corn steady; sales of 43,000 bushels; mixed Western at 92@95c. Oats steady at 80c@80½c. Lard dull at 19½@19¾c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Cotton unchanged. Flour quiet and low grades firm. Wheat weak and lower; prime to choice new red, $1·50@1·65. Corn advanced; white, $1·10; yellow, $1·10. Oats firm at 75@80c. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18¾@18½c.; clear do., 18¾@18¾c.; shoulders, 15¼@15¾c.; hams, 22½@23c. Lard dull at 19½@20c. Whisky unchanged and stock very scarce.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 16—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; and 93¼ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 82¾. Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12⅜d; middling Orleans, 13⅛d. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 73,000 bales, of which 12,000 were for export and 8000 for speculation. Stock, 382,000 bales, of which 210,000 are American. California wheat, 10s. 7d. Flour, 23s. 6d.

LONDON, July 16—A. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 3s. Fine Rosin, 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 16—P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 93⅛@93¼. United States 5-20, 82¾. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—P. M.—Cotton afloat, 622,000 bales, of which 26,000 are American.

Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause a dullness.

Red Western Wheat, 9s. 3d. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

HAVRE, July 16.—Cotton quiet and steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

John McArthur pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Policeman Sourmilk. On Sunday last the officer found the prisoner at Fifteenth and South streets drunk and fighting his brothers; he undertook to arrest him and was violently resisted, he inflicting upon the officer several severe blows.

The entire morning was taken up with the trial of Rebecca Reed, charged with assault and battery upon Anna Lilly, a little girl deserted by her father, and in the defendant's custody to be weaned. The allegation was that she overworked, cruelly beat, and otherwise maltreated the child, which of course was strenuously denied by the defense. At the time of our going to press the case had not been concluded.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 16, 1869.

The local Money market is moderately easy to-day, with a manifest improvement in the supply of currency. The banks still continue in a conservative course, preferring to loan their funds on call rather than on time. The Stock Board thus continue to monopolize their favors, and business men are forced to seek relief in the outside market. There is no lack of funds, however, but the rates remain firmer than circumstances would seem to justify.

On call, money is accessible at 7 per cent., with exceptional cases at 6 per cent. on pledge of Government bonds, and discounts on the street are somewhat nominal, depending upon amounts, credits, and other circumstances. The range for first-class paper is from 8@11 per cent. There is very little doing in gold to-day, and prices are weak. Sales opened at 136⅛, and at noon Whelen Brothers quoted it at 136⅜. Government loans are dull, and prices have slightly declined.

State loans were not offered to any extent, and prices were steady. City loans advanced ½, with sales of the new issues at 100¾. Lehigh Gold Loan was firm at 96.

In Railroad shares the only transactions were in Reading, of which several thousand shares changed hands at 47. Camden and Amboy Railroad was steady at 131½. Penna. Railroad at 56⅞, Catawissa Railroad at 37, Norristown Railroad at 69½, Little Schuylkill Railroad at 42, Philadelphia and Erie at 31½.

In Canal shares the sales were unimportant and prices without change. Bank and Passenger railway shares were neglected.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅛@120⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123⅝; do., 1864, 121⅛@121¾; do., Nov., 1865, 121⅛@121¾; do., July, 1865, 119⅜@120; do., 1867, 120⅛@120¾; do., 1868, 120@120¼; 10-40s, 110⅛@110¾. Pacifics, 107⅛@108. Gold, 136⅞.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 1862, 123⅛@123⅝; do. 1864, 121⅛@121¾; do. 1865, 121⅛@121¾; do. 1865, new, 119¾@120; do. 1867, new, 120⅛@120¾; do. 1868, 120@120¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110⅛@110¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅛@107⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 136⅛@136¾; Silver, 130½@132.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$800 City 6s, New	100¾	20 sh Penna R.	56⅛
$1200 do	100¾	50 do	56⅜
$3000 do	100⅜	50 do	56⅝
$5000 Leh Gold 1.8. bbwn	96	100 sh Read R. .3d.	47
$6000 do .b6wn.	96	100 do .b30.	47⅛
$3000 do	96	100 do .2d.	47
$100 C & A 6s, '83	89½	800 do .18.	47
$3000 do .18.	89½	200 do .b60.	47
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	86¼	100 sh Cata Pf. .c.	37
$1000 W Jer 6s. .b3.	90¾	100 do .b30.	37⅜
$3100 Leh Con Ln.b4	80	100 do	37½
$2000 C & Am 6s, 89.	85½	200 sh Fulton Coal.	5
95 sh Leh Val R.18.	56¾	200 do	5¾
10 sh Del Div. .85.	50	200 sh Hestonville.	12⅛

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The money market was quiet and steady at 7 per cent. The demand was moderately active, but was fully met at the legal rate; no exceptions above or below this figure, though it is probable that a few loans on Government collaterals to prime houses were made at 6 per cent. Commercial paper was dull, with the discounting rate ranging from 9 to 12 per cent. Much uneasiness was felt at renewed reports that warrants of arrest had been issued for those implicated in the recent usurious operations.

"Foreign exchange was maintained at firm rates, and at an advance of an eighth per cent. for sixty day sterling, owing to the easier condition of the London money market. The range of the rates was as follows:—Sterling, sixty days' commercial, 109¼@109¾; good to prime bankers', 109⅞@110¼; short sight, 110⅛@110½; Paris, 60 days', 5·18¾@5·12½; short sight, 5·12½@5·10½; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·12½; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·12½; Hamburg, 35½@36; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅜@40¾; Bremen, 78⅛@79¼; Prussian thalers, 70⅜@70¾.

"The anticipation of the Government purchase for the sinking fund, as well as the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount, produced a strong market for Government bonds at the opening, and the '67s sold as high as 120¾. The large amount offered at the Sub-Treasury led to a weaker feeling later in the day, but the advance in London to 82⅛ checked the decline, and the market closed steady at the following street quotations:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 120¾@121; do. do. coupon, 120¾@121; five-twenties, registered, 121½@122; do. do., coupon, 1862, 124¾@124; do. do. coupon, 1864, 121½@122; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121¾@122; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120¼@120⅝; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120¼@120⅜; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120¾@120¾; do. ten-forties registered, 109⅜@110; do. do. coupon, 110¼@110⅝; currency bonds, 107⅝@107¾.

"The proposals of bonds for sale to the Government at the sub-Treasury to-day embraced a total of $6,383,000. The lots accepted were as follows, at the prices specified:—$40,000, 1867, coupon, 120·20; $250,000, 1867, coupon, 120·17; $250,000, 1867, coupon, 120·18; $250,000, 1867, 120·19; $160,000, 1865, coupon, 120·20; $50,000, 1865, coupon, 120·20.

"The Gold market was heavy and weak in response to the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to three per cent., and the improvement in Five-twenties at London. The price slowly declined, without excitement, to 136⅛, from which it reacted a fraction at the close. The Hansa for Europe took out $520,000, and the Eagle for Cuba $20,000 in specie. The disbursements of coin interest amounted to $682,242.

"Cash gold was in good supply. Loans for carrying were made at 7 to 8 per cent., and exceptionally at 1·32. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—

Gold cleared	$47,071,000
Gold balances	2 158,089
Currency balances	3,005,197

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 16.—There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and we continue to quote No. 1 at $47 per ton.

Cotton is quiet, with small sales of middling uplands at 34⅛@34½, and Gulf at 35c.

The movements in Flour are less active, but supplies come in slowly, and prices remain without quotable change. About 600 barrels changed hands, including superfine $5@5·44 per barrel; extras at $5·50@5·75;

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE "ARMED PEACE" OF EUROPE—APPROACHING ISSUES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In this day of modern ideas, progress, and Christianity, we have presented us in the Old World the sad spectacle of an "armed peace," which for the interests of civilization is nearly, if not quite, as disastrous as protracted war. European statesmen, who have ever regarded our republic as but an experiment at best, must have been impressed with the peculiar freedom and elasticity of institutions which, after undergoing the fierce ordeal of civil war, so soon permitted the disbanding of martial hosts and the resumption of those things which make for peace and the proper development of the material interests of the nation. We are a young people, but we have nothing to learn in the art of governing from the effete monarchies of the Old World; we envy not their political status, when, to use the language of one of their organs, "in the middle of the nineteenth century, when modern civilization is at its highest point, the effective of the 'armed peace' of Europe consists of nearly three millions of men, and the war budgets present a total of about four hundred millions of dollars."

Austria maintains a permanent army of two hundred and eighty thousand men, at a cost of forty-five millions of dollars; Spain spends over twenty millions for her army, numbering some time ago about two hundred and forty thousand men; Italy takes from her by no means plethoric treasury twenty-six millions for an army of two hundred and twenty thousand men; the peace footing in Germany is in the neighborhood of three hundred thousand troops, and costs well nigh forty millions; France keeps over four hundred thousand men under arms, and pays seventy millions; the immense Russian army takes eighty millions from the State's resources; and Great Britain's regular troops, militia and volunteers, cost the Government over seventy millions of dollars. Thus seven States alone expend about three hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually in maintaining "peace footings" and preserving doubtful safeguards to rather shaky European equilibriums.

To those *soi-disant* philanthropists who have been harping upon universal disarmament as alike practicable and the best and surest means of doing away with wars and inaugurating a millennium of durable peace an ample field for operations is here offered. Who would not wish them "God speed" in their labors and assure them the "thanks of millions yet to be," could they satisfy the world that their efforts would eventually effect the disbanding of armies, put an end to the terrible scenes of the battle-field, and teach nations to settle their differences without resorting to the dread arbitrament of the sword? European potentates, however, entertain far different notions, and seem to be acting upon the principle that the best means for preserving peace consist in maintaining large standing armies, ready at any time to take the field at their master's bidding.

Napoleon, when he declared some time ago to the Legislative Chamber that "the influence of a nation depends upon the number of men it can put under arms," might have gone further and added that the safety of his Government required a standing army of four hundred thousand men to protect it when threatened by enemies abroad or imperilled by dissensions at home. General disarmament, under existing governments in the Old World, is farther, perhaps, than ever from realization. The figures already given show to what extent mutual apprehension of attack and want of confidence in the people has led European powers, and how impossible anything like disarmament must be so long as this feeling continues. It has existed for centuries and will exist forever in the history of monarchical governments. Great wars and great slaughter are the natural consequences of great and rival armies. When there are superfluous soldiers occupation will be found for them; and it is folly to talk of durable peace when nations are armed to the teeth, and jealous of each other's power and progress. Apart from the burdens of taxation and oppression arising from these extensive armaments, other and prolific sources of discontent are springing up and rendering the situation more critical. The people, long patient, are beginning to appreciate the condition, and talk of reform and revolution. A crisis is approaching, and the future is dark with doubt and uncertainty. Public confidence is paralyzed, and commerce suffering in awaiting a solution which shall dissipate the manifold sources of evil.

Since the uprisings of 1848 popular discontent has not been so general in Europe. The people, becoming educated to the ideas of modern progress and reform, are aspiring to popular government; they are growing restless under oppression, and, emboldened by partial triumps, are clamorous for disenthralment, for enlarged liberties, for the cessation of that disastrous "armed peace," and, above all, for liberal, generous legislation. While nothing like a general outbreak in resistance to existing government seems imminent or probable, there is an undercurrent of revolution, a decided opposition to continued tyranny, which is not to be trifled with, and will in due time redound to the greater liberties of the people. The time has passed when popular sentiment or the aspirations of a people can be stifled at will by monarchs and their minions. Even the army—the sole reliance of continental despots—cannot always be depended on. The French soldiery have before fraternized with the people in opposition to tyranny, and there sprung from this union, ephemeral though it proved, "The French republic, liberty, equality, fraternity."

The revolution now anticipated it is hoped will be accomplished without war or bloodshed. The gradual march of modern ideas, tending to liberal and constitutional government, is being felt on the European Continent in a way which promises "a new era less in the interest of absolutism and more in favor of popular rights." Great Britain, under the pressure of popular demand, is conceding reforms. France is following, and we find Napoleon not only parleying with the champions of extreme republican ideas, but according the ministerial decapitation of some of the staunchest friends of imperialism. An era of reform is fairly inaugurated in monarchical Europe. The people are having a foretaste of liberty, and, with the powerful convincing example of free government, as developed in the United States, and the concessions already obtained as a compromise to liberal aspirations, they will find encouragement to go forward and onward to new victories in the interest of freedom and human progress.

In France, particularly, events are shaping themselves to the satisfaction of the reformers. Napoleon, whether from compulsion or an earnest desire to "crown the edifice," is yielding to the wishes of the French people, who are now determined to have something to say in the management of governmental affairs. This is the first vigorous move of a party now powerful in France, and becoming so in other portions of Europe, which, if followed up with prudence and patience, and at the same time with determination, will ere long work changes which will startle more than one of "those who govern in the mood potentia'," and make them tremble for dynastic successions when confronted by the champions of equal rights and the apostles of that faith which teaches that all men are free and equal.

It remains to be seen whether the current of revolution now prevalent in Europe will be directed with moderation in the smooth channel of peace, or, by ill-advised zeal, be compelled to find vent in the ragged one of war. France is the main field of action just now, and much depends upon the result of the initiatory contest now in progress. A popular uprising in defiance of imperialism could accomplish nothing so long as Napoleon is sustained by his army; and this fact is doubtless too well appreciated by the leaders of the opposition for them to act with undue haste in precipitating the crisis or provoking a conflict. The future, at all events, whether for peace or war, is fraught with momentous issues for the peoples of Europe, and we can only hope when the fight does come, if come it must, that those immense standing armies, now a curse to modern civilization, will be used for monarchs against monarchs, instead of by monarchs against their people.

THE NEW CABLE LAID.

From the N. Y. World.

Another mighty marvel is accomplished, and that, too, almost "without observation." The Great Eastern, esteemed for a time the most useless, has once more vindicated her claim to be regarded as the most useful of ships. As easily and quietly as the ordinary steam-packets of commerce transfer their freight of human lives and human works from wharf to wharf, this gigantic vessel has once more linked the thoughts, feelings, wishes, fears, interests of the East with those of the West. Another Atlantic cable has been laid; another mystic submarine nerve stretching from the heart of the Old World to the heart of the New, abolishing the stormy interdict of the unquiet sea, making Paris and London and New York but wards, as it were, of one grand cosmopolite capital.

At it was but natural to expect would be the case, the French cable has been laid even more rapidly and with less risk and difficulty than its predecessors. Science deals now with the bed of the Atlantic, unseen and forever to be unseen of human eyes, as calmly, with as much assurance and as precise a forecast, as if it were the well-trodden highway of countless generations. We accept the achievement as the merest matter of course; and few of us will pause from our daily engrossments, perplexities, and hopes long enough to bestow even a second thought upon a tale which is yet striking and wonderful enough, were it but fully appreciated and pondered on, to hold children from their sport and old men from the chimney-corner.

But this is not all.

It is a melancholy truth that the chief difficulties with which the bold projectors who are now the successful performers of this new wonder have been called to contend, have been not the abysses of the deep to be sounded and spanned, nor its wild waves to be traversed, nor its tempests to be foiled, but the selfishness, the blind greed, the smallness of men. From the inception of this enterprise to the present moment which sees its greatest natural problems happily solved, it has been watched, assailed, undermined by the jealousy—the short-sighted, but therefore only the more implacable, jealousy—of the proprietors and managers of the cable previously laid from Europe to America. With this enemy it has heretofore been forced to contend in season and out of season. Had the success of the second cable involved the destruction of the first, it could hardly have been more vehemently, more persistently fought against. And the great public, which can hear of such squabbles over such a subject only with indignation and contempt, must not be surprised to learn that the actual connection of this new cable with the telegraphic lines of our own continent is still threatened by the same influences which have so fruitlessly been brought to bear against its progress up to the present hour. The first American terminus of the French cable is the French island of St. Pierre, off the coast of Newfoundland. There it was landed. Another reach of easily submerged wires is now to be made to bring it to our shores at Duxbury, in Massachusetts. It is as plain as the sun in heaven that this consummation of the undertaking must inure directly and largely to the advantage of the whole American people; and we are quite sure that, only ten short years ago, the idea of holding this consummation in doubt even for a moment—we will not say upon any probable, but upon possible hostile action of the American Government—would have seemed to every sane person in the Union the merest midsummer madness. But within these ten short years both the theory and the practice of government in America have undergone many serious, and, for the most part, decidedly lamentable modifications. Not the least striking proof of the extent of these perversions is the fact that persons interested in the monopoly heretofore enjoyed by the British cable company have not hesitated, of late, to put about all manner of stories to the effect that "the Government" would interfere, at the last moment, to prevent the people of the United States from enjoying the benefits of a new and enlarged telegraphic intercourse with the rest of mankind. Such an interference, it is true, is as improbable as it is obviously unjustifiable. No law of the United States exists, laying an embargo on telegraphic or any other intercourse between the American people and Europe. Doubtless Congress, in the plenitude of its unwisdom, might pass such a law; but doubtless, also, Congress has not passed such a law; and in the absence of such a law, it is hard to see in what way, otherwise than by a shameless use of sheer physical force, unwarranted and unsustained by law, the Government either of the United States or of any other State could possibly interfere to prevent people who have brought us the good gift of a new telegraphic cable all the way from Europe from conferring that good gift upon us. It is hardly to be believed that the administration even of President Grant will care to saddle itself with the odium, at home and abroad, of pandering in this way, by violence, to the schemes and interests of a private corporation in order to paralyze a rival, or at least concurrent, enterprise of infinite public moment.

The real scandal is that any considerable number of people should have been brought to entertain the possibility of such a thing. It is another heavy count in the nation's growing indictment against its Radical misrulers that their habitual lawlessness and their open corruptibility should have given color of plausibility, even for a time, to a scandal so damaging to our good name as a free, enlightened, and civilized people.

"RECONSTRUCTION" IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the N. Y. World.

The proclamation of General Grant fixing the time for the election in Mississippi, and designating the parts of the new constitution to be submitted to a separate vote, does not challenge special remark, except in relation to the time. There is no necessity, and no good reason, for deferring the election until the 30th of November. The motive for selecting so distant a day is easily understood, and is discreditable to General Grant and his advisers.

There is no such difference in the circumstances of the three States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, that their several elections should be separated by wide intervals of time. The people of Mississippi, and the people of Texas, were just as well qualified, and as fully prepared, to pronounce their judgments on their respective constitutions in the early part of July, as were the people of Virginia. But the object of the administration is not to get a fair and honest expression of the will of the people, but to carry each election, if possible, in favor of the Republican party. Two United States Senators are to be elected by each of the new Legislatures, and six conservative Senators will not be tolerated if, by any kind of political trick, their election can be prevented. If the Wells party had triumphed in Virginia, the elections in Mississippi and Texas would have been ordered almost immediately; but the Republican disappointment in Virginia makes the party afraid, and so General Grant postpones action in Mississippi as long as he can, and leaves Texas to await the result of the Mississippi election.

The pretense that the election is put off until the end of autumn to suit the convenience of the cotton-planters is an impudent absurdity. Their wishes have not been consulted or considered. It is notorious that they desire earlier action. What is the loss of a single day in attending to the cotton crop in comparison with the release of the State from military rule? Out-door industry will be suspended dozens of times by rain-storms; and an election, even in the busiest season, would have no more effect than one additional rainy day. It is put off until the last day of November for no other reason than to enable the Republicans to organize a campaign to defeat the will of the people. Radical wire-pullers and stump-orators dare not venture into Mississippi during the hot months; and General Grant has appointed the election with a view to give them the advantage of a busy canvass during the cool autumn months. The Republicans hope to bring such influences to bear upon the Mississippi negroes as will enable them to control the whole negro vote; and President Grant is their subservient tool.

The result in Virginia was such a disappointment to the radicals that it "gives them pause." They hoped to carry the State by an affectation of liberality in consenting to throw out disfranchisement and the test oath. Having committed themselves to this policy, they cannot very well back out of it; but finding that their mock magnanimity does not profit them, they are at a stand as to the course they will pursue in the other States. They wish to solve the Virginia problem, and see what can be done to circumvent the declared will of the people there, before running the risk of getting other cases of the kind upon their hands. It would be awkward and embarrassing for Congress to reject the new Virginia Government; and, on the other hand, it would go against the grain to admit two conservative Senators from that State. The only way out of the dilemma which has yet occurred to the radical leaders, is the application of the "iron-clad" test-oath to the members of the new Government. So long as the radicals were confident of carrying the State that test-oath was kept quite out of sight. But when, as the election approached, they lost heart at the premonitions of defeat, they incited General Canby to declare his intention to enforce the oath. General Grant's recorded opinion, and General Canby's own recorded opinion, should have bound them to a different course; but what Republican cares for consistency when the success of his party is at stake? General Canby's present argument is, that the new Virginia Government will be merely provisional until Congress shall have sanctioned it; and that the original reconstruction acts require all the members of provisional State governments to take the iron-clad oath. This requirement had reference only to the State governments organized under the auspices of President Johnson, and was not meant to apply to the reconstructed governments. At least, so General Grant decided, and so General Canby himself decided, in previous cases. But the radicals do not mean to stand by this view if they can help it: and General Grant, in spite of his strongly expressed decision last year, has referred the question to Attorney-General Hoar for an official decision. If General Canby's present view is upheld, it will practically nullify the result of the recent Virginia election, inasmuch as Canby permitted it to be supposed, until long after the conservative candidates were nominated, that the oath would not be required, and a great many have been elected who cannot take it. The radicals calculate that the oath will fling out a sufficient number of the conservative members of the Legislature to leave the radicals a majority, when they can proceed to elect two radicals to the Senate of the United States; and, this result secured, Congress will make a sure thing of it by admitting the State. If this dishonest and detestable manœuvre succeeds in Virginia, the radicals will have more confidence in the resources of their duplicity and fraud for circumventing the people of Mississippi and Texas.

HOW THE VIRGINIA ELECTION IS INTERPRETED.

From the N. Y. Times.

By the Republican press generally the result of the Virginia contest is interpreted fairly and practically. There is no disposition to claim it as a mere partisan triumph, and none to concede the pretensions with which in the first instance Northern Democrats attempted to invest it. Mr. Forney's two papers continue their carping criticism, and the sheet which echoes the mortification of Mr. Wells at Richmond labors hard to misrepresent both the causes and consequences of his defeat. These exceptional grumblers only render more emphatic the congratulations of Republican journals elsewhere, and more significant the meaning they attach to the ratification of the Constitution and the election of Mr. Walker.

The all-pervading feeling is one of satisfaction and hope. Without pausing to analyze the motives of all who supported the Walker ticket, our Republican contemporaries see in its success the gain of the administration and of the reconstruction policy with which it is identified. They recognize in the union of influences by which success was achieved the annihilation of the prejudices and passions which have separated white and black, and the strongest assurance of political equality in the future. They are satisfied with the constitution as adopted, and with the rejection of provisions which would have perpetuated peril and strife. They are convinced that the election was fairly conducted, and that the result expresses the settled desires and purposes of a great majority of the people. Thus applauding both the result and the means by which it was attained, it is not surprising that the mischievous suggestions of those who do not like to confess themselves defeated meet with little favor. It is felt that they who would foster divisions among the supporters of reconstruction in Virginia are as culpable and foolish as the Democrats who pretended to discern a party advantage in an event involving the repudiation of every distinctive principle by which that party is known in the North or West.

This confident estimate of the situation in Virginia has been greatly strengthened by the course of the Governor elect, and the temperate and just tone of the local press. At Richmond, at Washington, and in New York—before his constituents amid the excitement of victory, in his interviews with the Presidents and with friends of the administration—Mr. Walker has held the same language. He regards his own election, on the platform he occupied, as in effect a triumph for the Grant administration. He asserts his determination to stand aloof from every influence, personal and political, which may tend adversely to the development of the policy incident to reconstruction. He is resolved to uphold the black man in the exercise of his rights, and to promote harmony and good feeling between the races. The Virginia journals that were most effective in the canvass assume substantially the same position. They insist that old partisan issues shall be discarded, and that the promises implied in the election of Mr. Walker and the ratification of the Constitution shall be fulfilled by the people. Nowhere do we trace a sign of bad faith, or of any feeling or purpose which the friends of reconstruction should not hail as satisfactory. Everywhere, on the contrary, may be discerned evidence of the complete revolution that has been wrought in the sentiments and temper of Virginians, and of their title to the confidence of the President and Congress.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Vincent Colyer views our Indian prospects, we fear, somewhat over-happily, since to him everything looks *couleur de rose*. There is certainly a wide difference between his cheery assurance that "by patient efforts all the tribes can be civilized," and that "in less than two years we shall have heard the last of 'Indian outrages,'" and the *dictum* of the London *Times* that annihilation is probably the only sort of civilization the Indians can hope for. However, there is this to be said for the former opinion, that Mr. Colyer has just come from visiting thirty-one tribes, more or less hostile, while the *Times* has only observed the sham Indians and sham wigwams they have in London.

The present year in Indian affairs may be called a tentative or experimental one—the testing of the peace policy which the Quaker Commission is especially aiming to enforce, and which is supported so cheerfully by the administration. Congress, next winter, will have such an amount and variety of information regarding the actual condition of Indian tribes laid before it, as it has never yet enjoyed. The appointment of the Quakers as Superintendents and Agents in so many instances was the cause of rousing a general interest in the Indians among that denomination of Christians. Again, the Indian country has been divided into three grand regions, and each of them will be visited very soon by those members of the Indian Commission, who will examine very closely the actual condition of the red men. Mr. Colyer found everything too delightful—school-teachers and farming tools in abundance, and "no drunkenness, no violence, no blasphemous word." But what we shall be likely to know from the very great attention given to the Indian problem this summer, is the exact status of the Indian and exactly what can be done with him.

From what has been discovered thus far we, should say that it is likely that the reservation policy will be recommended more strongly than ever, as the basis of all Indian legislation and action; that the whole treaty system will be abolished, root and branch; that we shall never henceforth make diplomatic negotiations with Indians, as if they were foreign nations; and that certain attempts may be made, whether in connection with territorial organization or otherwise, to connect them more directly with our republican system of government.

NEW ENGLAND GETTING ALARMED.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The immense emigration to the West and the rapidly augmenting populations of the States of the Pacific from the importation of Chinese, together with the significant movements in the South looking to the introduction of Chinese or coolie labor in that section, in large numbers, have awakened considerable alarm among New England politicians in regard to the tenure of their hold upon the supremacy of the National Government. The papers are beginning to publish statistics showing how the New England States are losing ground in the matter of the apportionment for members of Congress, and how their strength is gradually receding while that of the West is rapidly increasing. It is even proposed to cut Massachusetts in twain and erect a new State out of the western counties. It is also proposed to make two new States out of Maine. This will give New England six additional members in the United States Senate, and a number of members of the lower house. It is probable other Eastern States that can be gerrymandered to advantage will also be carved up into convenient State communities handy to handle and small enough to clap into the breeches pocket of any pigmy politician New England may desire to inject into the councils of the nation. We do not learn that the mighty domain of the great State of Rhode Island—which, it has been said, is not broad enough in some parts to afford the requisite space of twelve paces on which to fight a duel according to the code—will come under the carving-knife of the radical politicians of her larger cities. But while Little Rhody may be suffered to remain intact, there is no mistaking the fact that the New England politicians are becoming seriously alarmed at the prospect of losing their preponderating influence in the Government. Some of the Western papers have taken up the idea and are pointing to it with exultation, as showing that, indeed, westward "the star of empire" is taking its way, with the view in prospect of the national capital being established in St. Louis—a point recommended even by her rival sister city, Chicago. Hence the present perturbation among the dry bones of the New England political stagers is but natural. In a few years these New England philosophers, with their narrow and bigoted notions, their holy exclusiveness, their arched eyebrows and elevated noses, will be politically submerged as if by a political deluge, and "after the deluge—what?"

CLOSING UP THE WORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The President, as we stated recently, has decided that Mississippi shall vote on her new Constitution and elect new State officers on the fourth Tuesday in November; and the same day has been designated for the kindred election in Texas. It is well not to be too precipitate in so grave a matter, whereof the result is "not for a day, but for all time;" yet we could have wished it expedient that each of these States should be fully reconstructed before the 1st of December; so that the President might announce the gratifying fact in his annual message, and urge Congress to do promptly its part towards perfecting once more the circle of an unbroken Union. Let us have no haste likely to mar the perfection of the work; but, that secured, the earliest day on which military rule can be replaced by republican self-government in the States still under the dominion of the sword, is the best day for the States and for the Union.

The delay that has thus far been found necessary has proved a source of healing. The unprecedented majority by which Virginia votes to resume her place in the Union under a Constitution which guarantees all rights to all, bids fair to be paralleled in Mississippi and in Texas. The latter has framed a Constitution so generous and comprehensive that the ex-Rebels will nearly all vote to ratify it; and everything we hear thence leads us to anticipate the election of General A. J. Hamilton (whom they warmly support) as Governor by a large majority. Mississippi will doubtless be allowed like opportunities with Virginia, and will vote to strike from her proposed Constitution all proscriptive and disfranchising provisions by a large majority. The people of both States are more than satisfied with the action of General Grant in the premises; and are quite ready to settle all outstanding differences on the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. We shall be disappointed if we are doomed to wait till Washington's next birthday to congratulate our country on her perfect restoration to peace and loyalty on the comprehensive basis of all rights for all.

FINANCIAL.

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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

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The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2½

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 23 6m

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

CITY WARRANTS

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C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

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SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

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UNITED STATES COUPONS

DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROA

DUE JULY 1,

Taken Same as Government Coupon

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

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Bankers and Dealers in

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AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDER n New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, et etc. 6 5 t12 31

BANKING HOUS OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and so on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved f ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Li Insurance in the National Life Insurance Compa of the United States. Full information given at o office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and ME BERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liber Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

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Stock and Exchange Brokers

No. 39 South THIRD Street

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Sto and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on co mission only at either city. 1 26

WINES.

HER MAJESTY

CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Char Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kl mann & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHI WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, V lette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and B deaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Medor Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s vari vintages. 4

CARSTAIRS & McCALL

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHI KIES. 5 29 sp

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOIC of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

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TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS! Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general sortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low price

E. P. MOYER & BRO.,

6 25 1m No. 720 MARKET Street 720

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THA science and skill have invented to assist the hear in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Cr dall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street bel Chesnut.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TH undersigned has made application for the renew of certificate No. 45 for one share of stock of the Pe sylvania Railroad Company, issued to me, and dated M 1, 1868, the same having been lost or destroyed. 7 16 fa 4w W. M. HACKARA

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANS YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.

WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER

Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all hou hold use. Ask for it and take no other.

W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, 4 23 6m No. 1152 FRANKFORD Road

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED O all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 No. 23 S. ELEVENTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The inauguration of the new building of the Mercantile Library Company took place yesterday afternoon, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present. Addresses were delivered by T. Morris Perot, Esq., President of the Library Company; Daniel M. Fox, Esq., Mayor of the city; Benjamin Harris Brewster, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Krauth, of the University of Pennsylvania; Hon. William S. Peirce, John Price Wetherill, and others.

—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, the Philadelphia German Singing Societies which had taken part in the Sangerfest at Baltimore, returned to the city. They were greeted by a large concourse of people.

—On Wednesday afternoon, about five o'clock, a horse attached to a bricklayer's wagon took fright and ran through Atherton street, in the Second ward, striking and killing a child of Mrs. Hogan in its flight.

—The following persons were admitted to the Hospital yesterday:—

Patrick Carrigan, aged 32 years, residing at No. 1020 Farlow street; hand injured.

Joseph Campbell, aged 35 years, residing at Lombard and Twelfth street; hand injured by coming in contact with a glass showcase.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136¾.

—The Indians are still troublesome on the Santa Fe mail route.

—A steam-tug sunk at Hoboken yesterday, and the engineer, Charles Van Orem, was drowned.

—A coach of Wells, Fargo & Co. was robbed of $7200 in gold, at Moreau Station, a few days ago.

—Eleven indictments have been found against prominent bankers by the New York Grand Jury.

—Senators Morrill and Root addressed a large meeting of citizens at Colorado City on Monday evening.

—Henry Howard, formerly of the British Legation at Washington, has sailed for Europe from Baltimore.

—Mrs. Roberts, her two sons, and two others, were arrested in Cincinnati for dealing in counterfeit currency.

—In Boston, lager beer is still allowed to be sold, but stronger liquor is seized wherever offered for sale in saloons.

—A bank at Sandy Hill, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Wednesday night. The safe was blown open, but nothing obtained.

—Walter Welch, a sub-contractor on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, has absconded with $7000, and leaving a defalcation of $30,000.

—Michael Vidal, of Louisiana, has been appointed a commissioner for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Peru.

—On Wednesday night, at Franklin, Mo., the machine shops and four locomotives of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were burned. Loss, $70,000.

—The Chinese Labor Convention adjourned yesterday *sine die*, after organizing a stock company, with $1,000,000 capital, to induce the emigration of Asiatics.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, July 15—Midnight.—In the House of Commons the Irish Church bill, as amended in the House of Lords, came up for consideration. There was a full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded. Mr. Gladstone, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers by the Liberals and derisive shouts from the Tory benches.

He said, with respect to the amendments which had been made to the bill, that the Government proposed to restore the preamble and the date of disestablishment as they appeared in the original bill, and they should agree to the amendments relating to curates' annuities and to the protection of annuitants, with some modifications; but all the other amendments they should oppose, with the single exception of the grant of £500,000 in lieu of private benefactions made before 1660.

Disraeli said that, although the abstract principles of the bill had been repeatedly discussed, there had been little discussion on the details of its provisions. He hoped the amendments made would receive calm consideration.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the House disagree to the preamble as amanded. He thought the concurrent endowment which the Lords had in view was a very different scheme from that of Mr. Pitt, which contemplated an established Catholic Church side by side with the Established Church, and under State control. Concurrent endowment, as now understood, was totally opposed to the spirit of the time.

If the House could be induced to agree to it, it was certain that the country, especially large constituencies, would not sanction it. He strongly advocated the appropriation of the surplus fund, as originally proposed, with a proviso reserving to Parliament control over them.

Disraeli thought the House ought to agree to amend the preamble. He asserted that the House of Lords did not desire the reservation of the surplus for concurrent endowment, and ridiculed the plan for its appropriation. He hoped the House would prevent such a waste of the public funds, and not allow them to be dealt with in this loose and vague manner.

Mr. Ball, member for Dublin University, thought the restoration of the original preamble would be fatal to many advantages secured to the Church by the Lords.

Mr. Bright admitted that at a former time he had proposed something like the present scheme of concurrent endowment, but declared that public feeling was now totally opposed to religious endowments, and no Minister would be able to carry such a scheme. He felt that all the plans, save the one originally proposed by the bill, were so full of difficulties that it would be idle to discuss them.

Sir Roundell Palmer, although not a supporter of concurrent endowment, considered, under the circumstances, that grants for residences to the clergy of the great majority, could not be refused out of that fund, which, contrary to his ideas, they had declared was wrongfully taken from the great majority, and used for the religious purposes of the minority. Unless some proposal of this kind was agreed to, they would never establish religious equality or satisfy the expectations of the Irish. They should not allow their anti-Catholic prejudices to refuse this small boon to the great majority.

The House then divided, and the amendment of the House of Lords with respect to endowments was disagreed to by a vote of 346 against 222; majority for the Government, 124.

The amendment in regard to the appropriation of surplus funds was also disagreed to, by a vote of 246 against 164.

Mr. Gladstone then moved the restoration of the original date, namely, January 1, 1871, for the dissolution of the Legislative union between the Churches of England and Ireland, and, after some discussion, the date was restored without a division, and the House then adjourned.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Times* says the progress of Spain towards an enlightened commercial policy will soon become a necessity, and with a more liberal tariff system, it will be difficult for her home produce to compete with American, and she will be unable any longer to monopolize the markets of the Antilles. Under these circumstances Cuba will become useless to Spain, and pride alone can lead her to hold on to a dominion disputed in the teeth of the best Spanish troops. Prim and other statesmen are convinced that the separation of Cuba is only a question of time, but national honor prevents Spain from taking such steps as long as the insurrection prevails, but when the island is pacified the natural dictates of reason ought to be listened to.

Cuba is valuable. Spain wants cash, and a purchaser is at hand. Should the island be canvassed, a "plebiscitum" would result in favor of annexation to the United States. The only serious question is, can the United States at this moment afford the purchase money. It is for the advantage of both hemispheres that each should follow its own course untrammelled by interference of the other. Spain, like Russia and Denmark, may well consent to sell the remainder of her transatlantic possessions. It is fortunate she has anything left to sell.

LONDON, July 15.—In the international rifle match on Wimbledon Common, the riflemen of Scotland were victorious, beating those of England and Ireland.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—The steamship Russia arrived here at 8·14 P. M., having left New York on July 9, at 9·24 P. M., thus making the shortest passage on record.

Signed—"Passengers on the steamship Russia."

PARIS, July 15.—The French journals comment unfavorably on the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif, before the verification of the election was completed. The Government is accused of closing the Chamber with the design of stifling discussion. The session will probably be resumed on August 20. It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will be made President of the Council; Baroche, President of the Senate; and Miral a Senator, while Rouher will become a candidate for a vacant seat in the Corps.

MADRID, July 15.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Prim introduced the new Minister, and remarked that the present Cabinet was constituted from the majority, and though the men had been changed, the policy of the Government was unchanged. The Republican Deputies replied, making severe attacks on the Government policy.

VIENNA, July 15.—Severe tumults have occurred this week among workmen at Brunn. The military were called out and fired upon the mob, killing two and wounding twelve. The crowds have dispersed, but great excitement still prevails, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent threatened revivals of the disorders.

BERNE, July 15.—Switzerland has ratified the treaty of commerce with the Zollverein Convention, for the protection of literary property with the North German Confederacy, and a naturalization treaty with Wurtemberg.

HAVANA, July 15.—General Echevera, President of the Havana Railroad, has been arrested, and will sail for Spain to-morrow. Notaries have received orders to record the sales of confiscated property in certain districts, as a precautionary measure to prevent its destruction by the rebels. The volunteers, last night, serenaded Generals Ferrer, Canto, and Lesca. Three recent engagements are reported, in which the rebels were defeated. There is a scarcity of provisions at Puerto Principe, and the authorities are distributing food to the inhabitants.

The Work of Parish Priests in England.

The London *People's Magazine* is publishing a series of papers entitled "Our Parish Priests; their Work and their Play, their Helpers and their Hinderers;" from one of which we copy the following epitome:

"To live among the people, whether in the crowded courts of towns, or in the solitude of entirely country villages; to pass from house to house—ay, from mansion to hovel—a medium of communication, a vehicle of information, between rich and middle classes and poor; to make themselves sharers in the cares and troubles, in the interests and joys of their flock; to explain away little misunderstandings; to heal little sorenesses; to smooth little irritations; to atone little feuds; to be a safety-valve for little discontents (all these being lurking and undeveloped dangers); to relieve want that would never have been known, or have been known by some outbreak of crime, but for their searching out; to go about preaching peace and obedience, temperance, virtue, and godliness; instilling principles of order; refining and raising the thoughts of the people by their conversation and influence, even by the mere fact of their expected visits; aiding in the improving of their houses, in the promotion of health and cleanliness; to superintend and share in the education of the next generation in intelligence, in moral, yea, in religious principles—this is their work. And now suppose that such a moral-police system as this were a scheme devised by some admirable statesman, and not really, though quietly, at work, what Government would not hail such a plan as good almost beyond even any reasonable hope?"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·42	MOON SETS	morn
SUN SETS	7·28	HIGH WATER	7·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOEL O. JAMES, C. B. DUNBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 2
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	July 3
Paraguay	London	New York	July 3
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 3
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Rhein	Southampton	New York	July 6
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	July 7
European	Liverpool	Quebec	July 7
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 8
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	July 8

FOR EUROPE.

England	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	July 17
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	July 20
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 21
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July 21
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	July 22
Weser	New York	Bremen	July 22
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 24
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 17
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 17
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	July 17
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	July 20
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Barque J. H. McLaren, Cornigr, Antwerp, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Jamestown, Rogers, Boston, Lewis Audenried & Co.
Schr Richard Vaux, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr John Johnson, Eldridge, Boston, do.
Schr Minders, Hyatt, Boston, do.
Schr Irene Meservey, Cleaver, Boston, do.
Schr Fanny Elder, Williams, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Mary Fletcher, Tracey, 9 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Alida, Lambert, 8 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 16.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—

Charles and Fannie, with flint to Baeder, Adamson & Co.

Minnehaha, with slate, bark, and grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Steamer E. M. Fairchild, Trout, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Andes, Sheppard, for Philadelphia, was loading at Trinidad 7th inst.

Barque Sarah B. Hale, White, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 6th inst.

Barque Ada Carter, Kenney, hence, remained at Matanzas 10th inst., unc.

Barque Gutche, Dantzig, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fauillee 30th ult.

Brig Cascatelle, Carlisle, hence, remained at Matanzas 10th inst. for New York, loading.

Brig Annie, Larsen, for Philadelphia, was loading at Matanzas 10th inst.

Brigs Faustina, Patterson; Julia Kelly, Wright; and Lone Star, Remer, sailed from Cardenas 6th inst. for ports north of Hatteras.

Brig Altavela, Reid, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 11th inst. for Cardenas.

Brig Torrent, for Philadelphia, was at Sagua 5th inst., to sail on the 11th.

Brig Sea Breeze, Herrick, at New York 14th inst., from New Haven for Rondout—was reported bound to Philadelphia.

Brig Forest State, Shute, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, at Trinidad 7th inst., for Philadelphia on the 8th.

Brig Sportsman, Morton, hence, at Trinidad 31 inst., and remained 7th, unc.

Brig Open Sea, Babbidge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 13th inst.

Schr Kate Carlton, for Philadelphia 11th, was at Sagua 8th inst.

Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, was loading at Matanzas 10th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, cleared at Jacksonville 7th inst., for Washington, D. C.

Schrs Adelaide, Macomber, from Somerset; Vapor, Johnson, from Providence; Anna Myrick, Stevens, from Provincetown; Flyaway, Kelley, and Ocean Wave, Bartow, from New Bedford, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 12th inst.

Schr L. G. Wishart, Mason, at New York 14th inst., from Washington, D. C.

Schr Wm. F. Burden, Adams, hence for Providence, at New York 14th inst.

Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 13th inst.

Schr Emma M. Wright, Freeman, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst. and sailed again.

Schr Ella H. Barnes, Avery, hence, at Providence 14th instant.

Schrs Alice B. Ally and Golden Eagle, Howes, cleared at Boston 14th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr George Nevenger, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.

Schr Nightingale, Beebee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 14th inst.

Schr Racer, Howard, at New Bedford 13th inst., from Woodbridge, N. J.

Schrs J. Maxfield, May; James M. Vance, Burdge; Eva Belle, Barrett; and E. A. Hooper, Champion, from Boston for Philadelphia; Maggie Bell, Hall, Rock Island for do.; Ceres, Travethen, Dover, N. H. for do.; Rebecca Knight, Hopkins, from Danversport for do.; and Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Philadelphia for Portland, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 13th inst. and sailed again.

MISCELLANY.

Brig Josie A. Devereaux, from Charleston 12th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 153 tcs. rice, 17 bales upland cotton, 100 barrels rosin, 12 bales rags, 3 bales rope cuttings, 4 hhds. iron, and 400 tons phosphate.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The new lighthouse tower building at Little Gull Island, eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, New York, will soon obscure the east side of the temporary light at that station, and a smaller light will be exhibited in that direction (eastward) from the tower, as it progresses, until it is completed, when a light of the second order will be placed in the lantern.

The Governor-General of Algiers has given notice that from the 1st day of July, 1869, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Cape Bougaroni, Algeria.

The light will be a fixed white light, elevated 564 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 31 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The tower is built of stone, attached to the north side of the keeper's dwelling. Position, as given, is in latitude 37 degrees 5 minutes N., longitude 6 degrees 39 minutes east from Greenwich.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 2 4\$

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12\$ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, R. KNOX MILLER. 7 14 12t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26\$

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw\$

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9f26t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf\$

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties in giving the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 to th f s\$

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer. 2 18

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES. THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you call candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1039 SPRING GARDEN Street.
11\$ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. MUNDY & HOFFMAN 4 27

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 20 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 23\$

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

3 1\$ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH, LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER, BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER, And Wholesale Dealer in AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 2m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4\$

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS

They are also constantly receiving importations of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.

EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON, No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and 2 17\$ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO., 4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years. HAMILTON & COOPER, 3 15tm No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the A 1 American brig WILLIAM CREEVY, coppered and copper-fastened, of the burthen of 362 tons, 9 years old, will be sold by the United States Marshal, without reserve, to the highest bidder on the 21st day of July instant, at 12 M., on board, at Pier No. 9, East river, in the city of New York.

For particulars inquire of D. N. WETZLAR & CO., No. 143 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia; A. H. SOLOMON & CO., No. 26 BROAD Street, or BERBE, DONOHUE & COOKE, No. 74 WALL Street, New York city. 7 14 6t

PIANOS, ETC.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 8 2\$ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27\$

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL, NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 25\$ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM *SHIRT MANUFACTORY*, AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., 5 27\$rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

PAPER HANGINGS.

WARD & McKEEVER, No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES. THE FINEST STOCK, THE CHEAPEST PRICE, THE BEST WORKMANSHIP

5 17mwf3m

BEAN & WARD, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE, PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18\$

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25\$

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11\$ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER. ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 2 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 3 8\$ No. 434 RACE Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON. EASTON & McMAHON, *SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS*, No. 2 CORTLIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25\$

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. GREAT SUCCESS. THIRD WEEK of the Comic Pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY. TONY DENIER in a Comical Stilt Dance. GRAND SKATING MATCH between Alfred Moe and Professor Goodrich, the Champion Skater, and NEW TRICKS and DANCES EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION—$1·00, 50 cents, and 25 cents. 7 12 6t ALEX. FISHER, Business Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

SATURDAY, *JULY 17.*

MATCH $400. Three in Five.

R. Stetson, to wagon, b. g. GEORGE PATCHEN.
J. Turner, to harness, b. m. FANNY.
Admission, $1.

1t SAMUEL KILPATRICK, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FAST FREIGHT LINE, EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 17 below Spruce street.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 22 1f DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Ducheane	Saturday, May
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $

TO PARIS, (Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attend

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869.

THE SALE OF CUBA.

A PROJECT is on foot to settle the Cuba question by a sale of the island to the Cubans, with the understanding that the United States shall guarantee the bonds of the revolutionists. The consummation of this scheme would add a burden of a hundred millions of dollars to the heavy debt which is now imposed upon American tax-payers. This may seem a light matter to scheming politicians, who hope to derive incidental or direct advantage from the expenditure, or to receive brokerage for arranging the transaction. But the people look with little favor on any proposition that would retard the reduction of the public debt, which is now causing such universal satisfaction, and they are in no mood to welcome an increase of the exactions of assessors and tax collectors, for the benefit of the inhabitants of a foreign land. However much we may sympathize with the struggling Cubans, the toiling masses of this nation have a paramount claim to the consideration of the Government, and their rights, interests, and prosperity should be the highest objects of governmental solicitude. Americans naturally sympathize with the victims of oppression in every land, but experience has confirmed the underlying idea of the policy established by Washington, that we can best help others by ensuring the success of republican institutions on our own soil, and do infinitely more good by our example and our readiness to welcome immigration than by armed intervention or a lavish expenditure of money. France, in undertaking to establish liberty throughout Europe at the point of the bayonet, lost her own freedom. If the United States endorses all the schemes that can be concocted to burden the National Treasury with the cost of contiguous territory, to purchase the Danish West Indies, to buy Canada, to replenish the Mexican exchequer, to endorse the Cuban bonds, to restore the ruined credit of the South American anarchies, and to become sponsors for the Irish republic, our own credit will speedily be destroyed, and our own position become as lamentable and hopeless as that of the prostrate nations of the earth. If any extraordinary expenditures are to be incurred in future, they should be only such as will help to develop the matchless resources of our own country and increase the current receipts of the National Treasury.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

MR. GLADSTONE has been prompt and decisive in his action with regard to the Irish Church bill as amended in the House of Lords. Last night the bill was brought up in the House of Commons for the consideration of the amendments. The report of the proceedings that comes to us by the cable states that Mr. Gladstone on rising was greeted with loud cheers by the Liberals and derisive shouts from the Tory benches—all of which, of course, has the sanction of immemorial British custom, and is a very different thing from the disorderly conduct that some of our English critics censure in American legislators.

Mr. Gladstone, in announcing the intentions of the Ministry, went straight to the point, and stated that the Government proposed to restore the preamble, and the date of disestablishment as they appeared in the original bill, and they would oppose all the amendments made by the Lords, except those relating to curates' annuities and to the protection of annuitants. If the House of Commons supports the Ministry throughout, the bill will go back to the Lords in substantially the same shape as when they first received it. That it will do this appears to be certain, as last night the amendment of the Lords with regard to endowments was disagreed to by a vote of 346 against 222, making the majority for the Government 124. The amendment in regard to the appropriation of surplus funds was also disagreed to by a vote of 246 against 164, making the Government majority 82. This is a decisive triumph for the friends of the bill, and it is scarcely likely that the Lords will refuse a second time to accede to the wishes of the lower house. The feeling against them on account of their opposition is being intensified every day, and the wholesome fear of the "unpleasant accidents" very plainly hinted at by Mr. Bright will probably bring them to terms without much further difficulty.

THE *Age* this morning copied the brief sketch of Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, which was given by our Harrisburg correspondent, and which, as our readers will remember, was quite satisfactory as far as the personal character and legal acquirements of that gentleman are concerned. Will the *Age* to-morrow morning have the candor to copy still further from our columns to the effect that Mr. Pershing studied law with that well-known legal quibbler and ardent perverter of constitutional and statute law, Jerry Black, with whose antediluvian and dangerous notions he is in full accord?

SENATOR BUCKALEW opened his speech to the Democratic State Convention with a compliment to the numbers and respectability of the persons he addressed. He left his audience in doubt, however, whether his admiration had been excited by the dexterity displayed by the gang which had depleted his pockets as he entered the doorway, or by the stunning appearance of Brick Pomeroy, the distinguished guest of the occasion.

JUDAS ISCARIOT.

ON our sixth page will be found a poem entitled "A Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem—First Century," which originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The poem is well worthy of perusal on its own account, as some of its passages are exceedingly graphic, and the author has worked out his theme with not a little skill; but it is particularly interesting as an attempt to give a new view of the character of Judas Iscariot; and the argument is based upon the supposititious narrative of the Roman centurion who arrested Christ, and who professes to have been intimately acquainted with Judas. Of course the author has for his only source of information the story of Christ's betrayal as told by the apostles, from which the usual unfavorable estimate of the character of Judas has been deduced. The poem is an effort to discard the reverential ideas that have grown up about the figure of Christ and his disciples during the lapse of centuries, and to look upon them as actual living men, just as they appeared to their contemporaries. The argument in favor of Judas is that of an impartial and candid observer, a Roman lawyer, who had no reason to look upon Christ with the aversion that the priests and ruling classes of the Jews did, and who was able and disposed to consider judicially all the facts of the case as they appeared on the surface. As a work of art the poem is far from perfect, and the argument is rather specious than profound. It opens up a supposition, however, that is worthy of consideration. Judas, according to the account of his friend the centurion, was a man of profound sensibility and enthusiasm in the cause of his master: he was more intelligent and more devoutly convinced of the divine mission of Christ than any of his disciples. His apparent act of treachery is described as the result of a fit of fanatic enthusiasm, by which he hoped to confound the enemies of the Master, and hasten the day when all his power as the Son of God should be manifested. The instant remorse of Judas is made perhaps the strongest argument in favor of this view of his character, and there are some points, as the thirty pieces of silver for instance, that are not disposed of altogether in a satisfactory manner. As we have said, the argument is rather specious, although to some degree plausible; and it is to be considered not so much as a serious attempt to vindicate the character of Judas, as an artistic effort to estimate what a man of a certain temperament and cast of mind might do under certain circumstances. As a psychological study, the Judas of the poem is imperfect, although the portrait is drawn with considerable skill. The writer, however, has failed to penetrate beneath some of the more superficial signs of character, and while the inconsistencies of real human nature are fairly estimated, the profound depths have not been touched as some of the master poets could have touched them in handling the same theme. The poem, however, is one of real power: it is graphic and original, and is well worthy of a careful perusal.

THE PLATFORM adopted by the Democratic State Convention was reported by Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, one of the old stagers of the party, who is prominently identified with all its past transgressions, and who took care to inject into the resolutions doctrines which have repeatedly been rejected by the American people. He evidently favors the complete annihilation of the settlement of the war issues which is now restoring peace and order, and Packer's election would be construed into a verdict for renewed opposition to the existing system of national government.

IT IS rumored that the leading Democrats of Philadelphia are determined to secure a reconstruction and partial purification of their city ticket. They do not like to be burdened in the gubernatorial contest with objectionable local nominees, and they will make desperate efforts to throw their Jonahs overboard. If the Republicans do not adopt a similar policy, they will be outgeneralled by their enemies.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

FROM Turner Brothers & Co. we have received several of the August magazines.

The August number of the *Atlantic* has the following table of contents:—"The Tailiefer Bell-ringings," "Great Earthquakes of the Old World," "Zoroaster and the Zend-Avesta," "The Foe in the Household," VI; "Before the Gate," "Among the Isles of Shoals," I; "The Hamlets of the Stage," II; "Agatha," "Uncle Gabriel's Accounts of his Campaigns," "The 'Strikers' of the Washington Lobby," "Gabrielle de Bergerac," II; "On Mr. Fechter's Acting," "Jubilee Days," "Recent Travels."

Our Young Folks, as usual, is richly illustrated, and it presents an attractive variety of stories, sketches, and miscellaneous articles, which combine amusement and instruction in an agreeable manner.

The Lady's Friend, published by Deacon & Peterson, has for a frontispiece a steel engraving of "Paul and Virginia," a finely-colored double-page fashion plate, and a variety of other illustrations. The literary contents are up to the usual standard of excellence.

Arthur's Home Magazine presents an interesting variety of literary matter adapted for home reading, and illustrated with a number of attractive cuts.

The Children's Hour is filled with entertaining stories and sketches adapted to the tastes of juvenile readers.

Once a Month is made up of good original articles on popular subjects, and judicious selections from the best foreign and American journals, magazines, and reviews.

Personalities.

—Grant is Long Branching to-day.
—Beecher is wearing out.
—Rev. Morgan Dix is happy with $13,000 annually.
—Mrs. Colonel Colt's income is $400,000 per annum.
—Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, is not yet forty.
—Victoria is asked to make Archbishop Manning a peer.
—Miss Ella E. Gibson acts as chaplain of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery.
—Lord Lyons and Mr. Motley were present in the House of Lords during the Disestablishment debate.
—Mrs. Liberger, of Bucyrus, Ohio, died from the effects of straight lacing, according to the Coroner's jury.
—Diplomatic etiquette will not allow the Viceroy to sleep in the same bed which the Sultan occupied in England.
—A widow in Sullivan, N. Y., has brought suit against Senator Nye for $150, borrowed years ago from her husband.
—Jay Cooke and his party have purchased Sandy River Pond, Me., and two thousand acres of land at the Rangely Lakes, as a fish preserve.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY (SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS) PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 19th inst.
JAMES McFADDEN, Jr.,
7 9fmwt19 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.
MATTHIAS MARIS,
7 12 12t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
JULY 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes.
ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
W. L. BLANCHARD,
7 7 12t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869.
NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 29th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869.
HENRY C. JONES,
6 30wfm9t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

A Pacific Railway Gold Loan.
$6,500,000.
We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the
Kansas Pacific Railway Company
For the sale of its NEW SEVEN PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR LOAN, FREE OF TAX.
This loan amounts to $6,500,000. FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT AND SINKING FUND BONDS, secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 537 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway now running through the State of Kansas,
AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR 437 MILES west of the Missouri river, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides MORE THAN THE INTEREST UPON THIS NEW LOAN. In addition to this, the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the GOVERNMENT LAND GRANT OF THREE MILLION ACRES, extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the trustees in the 7 per cent. bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds, as A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS. The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the
VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY, COVERED BY THIS MORTGAGE, AT $23,000,000, NET, WHILE THE LOAN IS MERELY $6,500,000.
The Bonds have THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, from May 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD, semi-annually, on May 1 and November 1, and are FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAXATION, the Company paying the tax.
The PRINCIPAL of the Loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the city of New York, but each coupon will be PAYABLE IN FRANKFORT, LONDON, OR NEW YORK, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:—
On $1000 Bond in New York....$35 (gold) each half year.
" " London.....27 5s. 10d. " "
" " Frankfort.....7 flrs. 39 krzs. " "
The agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic indorsement as a
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT
in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. The bonds will be sold for the present at 96, with ACCRUED INTEREST, both in CURRENCY, the agent reserving the right to advance the rate.
The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market. Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
7 14 5t NO. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE, A PONY, SIX YEARS OLD, warranted sound and kind, good driver to double or single harness, and an excellent saddle horse for a lady. Price, $150. Address Box 3422, Post Office. 7 13 5t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AUGUST MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
CHARLES DICKENS. ON MR. FECHTER'S ACTING.
GEORGE ELIOT. AGATHA. A Poem.
These two articles were written expressly for the ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
JAMES PARTON. The "Strikers" of the Washington Lobby.
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Zoroaster and the Zend-Avesta.
W. D. HOWELLS. Jubilee Days.
J. W. DEFOREST. The Tailiefer Bell-Ringers.
HENRY JAMES, JR. Gabrielle de Bergerac. Part 2.
N. S. SHALER. Great Earthquakes of the Old World.
MRS. CELIA THAXTER. Among the Isles of Shoals.
THE AUTHOR of "Victor and Jacqueline." The Foe in the Household. Part 6.
MISS ABBY SAGE. The Hamlets of the Stage. Second Paper.
And other valuable and attractive articles.

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THE STORY OF A BAD BOY. Two additional chapters of this charming story by T. B. Aldrich.
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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

REMOVAL.
MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,
Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

REMOVAL.
T. W. & M. BROWN & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Nos. 311 and 313 CHESNUT Street,
7 16 fmw6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
"HUMAN HAIR."
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelling agents. All who use his name are impostors, and be dealt with according to law. 7 14 4ptf

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIence in Young Ladies' Seminaries, and as a private teacher, desires a position in an institution or as a Governess. References unexceptionable.
Address Box 498, Wilmington, Del. 7 9 fmw 6t*

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

G-G-G-GO-GO-GOING!!!

Going! Going!! Going!!!
The people out of town.
Going! Going!! Going!!!
The prices down! down!
Going! Going!! Going!!!
The clothes for warm weather.
Going! Going!! Going!!!
The stock altogether.
Going! Going!! Going!!!
This hot summer day.
Going! Going!! Going!!!
Not much to pay!

WE DON'T INTEND TO KEEP
OUR SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHES,
BUT MEAN TO SELL THEM CHEAP,
AS EVERYBODY KNOWS!

Like the worm before the early bird who rises to gobble him;
Like a pack of fire-crackers in the hands of patriotic youth;
Like a quart of ice cream before a family of heated children;

SO GO THE CLOTHES
FROM
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19 mw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m4p
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

PARISIAN NOVELTIES FOR THE LADIES.
JUST RECEIVED—A large invoice from Paris of the very newest styles of fine Jet Jewelry, Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, etc. The rarest and most elegant ever offered in this market.
At H. DIXON'S,
7 14 9t No. 21 South EIGHTH Street.

WANTED, IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SALESman having a good country trade. Address "Good" this office. 7 15 3t*

TWENTY-FIVE REASONS
WHY EVERY
MERCHANT,
STOREKEEPER,
MANUFACTURER,
AND
CLERK
SHOULD READ THE
PHILADELPHIA
COMMERCIAL LIST
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COMMERCIAL LIST
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PRICE CURRENT.
Published every Saturday by
S. N. WINSLOW & SON,
No. 241 DOCK STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1869.

A by no means small class of people is exercised over the fact that one case of cholera has been discovered in this city. A day or two ago the *Herald* gave some excellent advice to the cholera anticipators. This was to keep a clean stomach and a clear conscience, and trust to Providence for the rest. No advice could be better, and it was not to be despised because it came from the *Herald*. I doubt not that Satan himself could give some excellent advice on a multitude of subjects, and that he has more common sense than half the children of light. But to yield to merriment, to live in accordance with healthful habits, and to cultivate a cheerful disposition, are, after all, the best preservatives—much better than the liquid talismans sold in the druggists' shops. A Massachusetts liquor law would also clap a stopper on it sooner than doctors' medicines, for whisky and cholera are "pals," to one another in chasing their victims to death.

One of the wonderful things Mr. Fisk has lately done is the establishment of a line of free cabs between Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street ferry. It is a bold and original idea, and takes extremely well. Attenders at his opera house, who use the Twenty-third street ferry on their way home, are delighted with it. On coming from the theatre, all they have to do is to enter one of those festive Fiskian cabs, and in a few moments they are deposited safe and sound in the ferry-boat. At the corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, also, above the railway ticket office there, he has established an immense revolving calcium light, whose dazzling reflections can be seen for miles. It is eminently Fiskian. The man lives for notoriety. He has tasted the sweets and the sours of publicity, and the sours are just as good to him as the sweets. It is all the same to him so that his affairs are made public. It is a jolly good thing to be the talk of the town, to be pointed out at Delmonico's, the Astor, Broadway, steamboat landings, private boxes at the theatre—to live in an atmosphere of nudges, and create a universal whisper, "That's Fisk!"

Mademoiselle Sangali, who for so many months was the pet at the Olympic, has lately lost all her *prestige*. It is not that she is any less daring, or graceful, or fascinating in any way than she was at first; it is not that she does not execute her *pas* with as much precision and elegance, and that she is not as faultless and conscientious as when she first came to this city. Oh, no! the fault lies deeper, and is more incurable than either of these would be. It lies in the perfidiousness of the public, which first sates itself with a good thing, and then disgustedly buries it out of sight. The hands that a few weeks ago were raised to wildly applaud her are now motionless; bouquets, as purchasable as those previously thrown her now fade in the flower-girls' hands. When she comes on the stage, the house is indifferent; when she goes off, no one notices it. For this is one of the penalties one pays for fleeting popularity. The Kiralfies are the innocent but audacious destroyers of Mademoiselle Sangali's peace of mind. Unlike the dove, she not only finds no rest for the sole of her foot, but not even a green leaf applause to fasten on. The mad grotesqueness of the Kiralfy family has destroyed the love of even "legitimate" dancing, for the dancing of the Kiralfies is to that of Sangali what *opera bouffe* is to grand Italian opera.

"General" Dominick Murray has written a "card" to one of the dailies. I wonder how many of these cards have been written during the past year. They are nothing but gratuitous advertisements, and the actors knowing this, the opportunity for writing them is seized upon with avidity. The public like a little of this thing, but not too much. At any rate, it don't care for more than one card from the same person; and now that Mr. Tayleure has written *his* card and "General" Murray has written *his*, and both have been printed, it is to be assumed that the combatants are as well satisfied as though they had been mutually "pinked" in a duel by daybreak. Within the past twelvemonth the New York public has borne quite enough from English actors and actresses. Is it the custom for American actors to behave so, I wonder, on the other side of the water? The fact is, even at the present day too many British performers imagine that, in coming to the United States, they are honoring with a visit a slightly civilized set of Goths and Vandals. They find it impossible to realize that New York has a population one-third that of London, and that in many respects our refinements surpass those of the English capital. Perhaps "General" Murray is one of those incredulous ones. If so, his black eye has brought him to a sense of the true state of things, and has proved one of the best "Murray's Guide-books" extant.

We are to have a mellow season of rejoicing here over the fact that the Pacific Railroad is completed. It is to beat the Boston Jubilee, and the Baltimore Saengerfest. We are to have a musical festival, a military parade, a street exhibition of trades and commodities, and numerous big dinners. It is intended to make the demonstration great in every way, and not to do the thing by halves. It is to be a general holiday, to commence with—a mixture of Christmas, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving, and the Fourth of July all in one, well shaken together, and boiled down. The "call" which invites to this demonstration is signed by ever so many bankers and hotel proprietors. But the affair has not got the look of spontaneity about it. It has not seemed to bud and burst of its own accord. It has been forced. It is like pricking a blossom open with one's fingers instead of trusting to the gratuitousness of nature. But New York crystallizes the goaheadativeness of the nineteenth century, and when wonderful things are doing every day, cannot spare time to celebrate them. Wonderful things become commonplace by repetition, and constantly-recurring phenomena lose their points of admiration and become plain matters-of-fact.

The Women's Rights Association has dwindled down into a very small number at its rooms in East Twenty-third street. Warm weather and the flies, of course, have a great deal to do with this. The "flies will stick" this kind of weather, and mugginess in the atmosphere is not conducive to a pellucid condition of intellect. However, there is a little woman, named Mrs. Summerville, who manages to keep the ball a-going, and gets off a good deal of strong-minded twaddle. There is one think I am struck with in the men attending these meetings, and that is their desperate resignation of manner. Can't be that their disease is acute hen-peckedness, and that knowing the shamefulness of that malady, they would rather die than reveal it? Wasn't it Mr. Jellby who, when he thought himself unobserved, used to assuage his pent-up feelings by making signs as though he would butt his head against the wall? Ah! well, there are Mr. Jellabys out of fiction; and who you hear a narrow-chested, spindle-legged, goldspectacled, lady-like man making a woman's-right address at a woman's-rights meeting, perhaps it w'not be going far wrong to imagine that his wife is bullied him into it. They are intellectual Mr. Jellabys, not allowed even the miserable satisfaction of pretending to butt their heads against the wall. I have heard many such men talk. They're quite harmless and lady-like, and at home are silent partners in the great business firm of mixed life.

An peal is being made to have a better style of music introduced into Central Park, and to have some of the morning hours devoted to it. If this effort succeeds, an orchestra similar to that at the Union Hotel, Saratoga, will be located there, and the "music on the Mall" will not be limited to a couple of hours on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Can be true that we have reached the maximum of high prices, and that after this such times will be renewed as we had "before the war, when things were cheap. The prices for house and store rent, clothing, groceries, and breadstuffs are so exorbitant, that the darkest hour of political economy seems to have been reached, and the poor and middle classes are agitating the dawn.

Two Philadelphia newspapers circulate more among New Yorkers than any other newspaper outside the city. These two are THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and the *Press*. The latter having lightened itself of throwing over Hans Breitman (who is undergoing engagement to T. B. Peterson to translate Saburne's "Laus Veneris" into Pennsylvania Dutch) feel more than ever the projectile genius of "my John," who inherits his father's suavity and *air faire*, joined to much business tact, and one of the best dispositions in the world.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

GLENGARY CHEVIOT SUITS—Men's, $11.
Do. do. do. Youths', 9.
Do. do. do. Boys', 8.
HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE OCEAN HOUSE is a First-class Hotel; in fact, the best at Cape May. Be sure and stop there.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

EXTENSIVELY USED.—The almost universal adoption of Speer's Standard Wine by the Medical Faculty, in preference to all other wines, is the best guarantee which the public can have of its purity and beneficial effects upon the human system. The "Standard Wine Bitters" is made of his pure wine as a base, with Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Wild Cherry Bark, Snake Root, and such other Herbs and Roots as will give vigor and tone to the system. For sale by Druggists.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.—
SEASONABLE IN TEXTURE,
REASONABLE IN PRICE,
FASHIONABLE IN STYLE,
AT
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—
We are having an era of Libraries now,
With buildings capacious and grand;
Where knowledge shall hang like ripe fruit on a tree,
To be plucked by the wayfarer's hand.
The Mercantile first has expanded itself,
In its handsome, large quarters renewed,
Its shelves will be filled with fresh food for the mind,
And its halls with fresh minds for the food.
"Those teachers of disjointed thinking" are filed
Where the readers can sit at their ease,
The chess-players, chucked in a room by themselves,
Can make as much noise as they please.
And then, in the book-room is Marvin's Great Safe,
Of skill 'tis the very perfection;
'Gainst a very bad thief, or a very bad fire,
It will prove a most certain protection.
Such excellent Safes for sale by
MARVIN & Co.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

SUMMER PERILS—HOW TO ESCAPE THEM.—It will not do to trifle with the health in hot weather. Vigor oozes through the skin at every pore, and it is by physical vigor only that unhealthy influences can be baffled and repelled. The vital elements are evaporated in perspiration. Intense heat converts a man into a self-acting pump, and the moisture that is pumped out of him is derived from the well-springs of life within him. There is great need, therefore, that these sources of physical strength should be in a condition to bear, without danger or inconvenience, the extraordinary drain. If they are not in such a condition, the individual becomes languid and low-spirited.

The main thing is to keep the digestive apparatus in good working trim; for if the stomach, the purveyor of the system, does its duty thoroughly, the liver, the bowels, the brain, and the nervous system, being duly nurtured, will be likely to do theirs. In view of these facts, it is manifest that a powerful and wholesome vegetable tonic like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is especially required at this enfeebling season. It is the most admirable of all correctives and invigorants, and for this reason: it does not over stimulate the system. The proportions of aperient, tonic and stimulating components are so judiciously graduated, that the processes of invigoration and purification go on simultaneously, and no undue excitement is created in the circulation or the brain. All unmedicated stimulants, however pure, excite the pulse and the nervous system. Their exhilarating effect is temporary, and when it passes off the physical and mental depression they were employed to remove returns in an aggravated form. But this is not the case when HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are taken as a stomachic and nervine. The medicinal herbs, roots, and gums with which they are impregnated neutralize the exciting principle of the rye spirit which forms their basis, and which is in itself the most wholesome of all the varieties of alcohol.

OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES,
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.
☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*
60 PER CENT. GREATER
than ever before.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ELLEGOOD—BARKER.—June 7, at St. Paul's M. E. Parsonage, No. 623 Catharine street, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, LUKE R. ELLEGOOD to CLARA R. BARKER, both of Georgetown, Del.

WILT—SAYER.—On the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. John J. Pearse, Mr. CHARLES B. WILT to Miss AMANDA J. SAYRE.

DIED.

CARSON.—On the 14th instant, WALTER, infant son of J. Hays and Mary J. Carson, aged 3 weeks and 5 days.

DICKEY.—On the 15th instant, JAMES D., only son of James and Elizabeth Dickey, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2119 Frankford road, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

HALE.—On Tuesday, July 13, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL HALE, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Marple, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—On the 14th instant, of inflammation of the brain, ANNA C. BENSON, infant daughter of James R. and Antoinette Hunter.

Interment from the residence of her parents, No. 1912 Oxford street, on Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

LOGAN.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 14th instant, ROSS, son of Mary and the late Joseph Logan, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 911 N. Nineteenth street, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MORGAN.—On Wednesday, the 14th instant, GEORGE MORGAN, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 95 Morris street, Gloucester City, N. J., on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

PUGH.—On the 15th instant, PAULINA, daughter of Samuel and Catharine Pugh, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, S. W. corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets, on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

RINGWALT.—On the 14th instant, at Cape May, JESSIE, infant daughter of J. L. and Jessie E. Ringwalt, aged 5 months.

SCHELL.—On the 15th instant, CHARLES SCHELL, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the W. B. Schneider Lodge, No. 149, A. Y. M.; the Walhalla Encampment, No. 7, and Teutonia Lodge, No. 21, I. O. of O. F.; and Franklin Lodge, No. 42, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1831 Vine street, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery.

SELTZER.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 15th instant, FRANKLIN P., son of Franklin P. and Louisa Seltzer, aged 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, at Valley Green, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Sandy Run Station for train leaving North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Philadelphia, at 8'45 A. M.

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE, daily, except Sunday, leaves Pottsville at 5'40 A. M., arrives in Philadelphia at 10'15 A. M. Returning, leaves Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 5'15 P. M., arriving in Pottsville at 9'40 P. M. 7 15 6t

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Packing, etc., No. 26 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 14 wfm3

DRY GOODS.

FINE BLACK LACE POINTS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would call special attention to their stock of
BLACK LACE POINTS,
BLACK LACE POINTS,
FROM TEN TO FIFTY DOLLARS,
Of entire new designs, of our own importation.
SEA-SIDE CLOAKINGS,
FANCY CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WRAPS.
N. B.—A few LADIES' SUITS on hand, consisting of BLACK SILKS and STUFF GOODS, to be closed out at a GREAT SACRIFICE. 7 16 fm2t

We are in full operation.
We have sold a great many goods.
We still have too much stock.
We offer inducements to lessen it.
COOPER & CONARD,
NO. 7 SOUTH NINTH SEREET,
1 7 fsm BELOW MARKET.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
JUST RECEIVED, A FEW MORE
PRINTED LINEN LAWN DRESSES.
Ladies who want a LINEN LAWN DRESS should call immediately.
NEW HANDKERCHIEFS,
WITH EMBROIDERED INITIAL LETTERS.
Pretty designs, and quite cheap. 9 30 wfm3

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 7 13 tf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CHEVIOTS! CHEVIOTS!
FANCY AND PLAIN,
For Gentlemen's Travelling Suits.
DUCKS AND DRILLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
COATINGS, BATISTES, REPELLANTS,
ALL SHADES,
For Ladies Walking Suits.
FANCY, PLAIN WHITE, and SCARLET
CLOTHS,
DELICATE AND BEAUTIFUL PLAIN COLORS,
FOR FRIENDS' WEAR.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
7 7 10trp PHILADELPAIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
8 ftu] No. 35 South THIRD Street.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular route to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7'45 A. M., 9'45 A. M., 1'45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

GREY RESERVES ENCAMPMENT,
CAPE MAY.
Two Grand Excursions via West Jersey Railroad,
On Friday and Saturday, July 16 and 17.
Last boat leaves foot of Market street at 6'00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Cape May, Sea Breeze House Station, at 6 P. M.
FARE FOR EXCURSION.....$2'00
7 14 3t WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR LONG BRANCH
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8'00 A. M. } DUE { 12'19 P. M.
2'00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6'12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch.....$3'00
{ Excursion Tickets..... 4'50
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2'25
Children " " ..... 1'25
Servants " " ..... 1'25
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 526 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 28 North DELAWARE Avenue.
6 24 tf G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART.

FOR CAPE MAY TO-MORROW.—The fine new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave Arch street wharf on SATURDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock; returning, leave Cape May at 8 P. M.
Fare, including carriage hire, $2'25. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday, $3. Tickets good to return by train leaving Cape May Sunday afternoon, or 6 A. M. Monday, are sold on the boat for $4. It

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6'30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 2m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
Now steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

CHAMPION SAFES

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 8 1mrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's lifelines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
6 23 1m LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. T. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. S. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 25th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 26 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and hand some hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Ocean House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant a la carte, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. E. GRIFFITH, Cape May.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSES.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $12 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREYS HUGHES, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort is beautifully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamers "Perry," and "Chicopee," from below Arch street, every Tuesday and Friday at 7'30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
6 23 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application. ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 200 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 2 2m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS,
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYN

A ROMAN LAWYER IN JERUSALEM.

First Century.

Marcus, abiding in Jerusalem,
Greeting to Caius, his best friend, in Rome!
Salve! these presents will be borne to you
By Lucius, who is wearied with this place,
Sated with travel, looks upon the East
As simply hateful—blazing, barren, bleak—
And longs again to find himself in Rome.
After the tumult of its streets, its trains
Of slaves and clients, and its villas cool
With marble porticoes beside the sea,
And friends and banquets—more than all, its games—
This life seems blank and flat. He pants to stand
In its vast circus all alive with heads
And quivering arms and floating robes—the air
Thrilled by the roaring *fremitus* of men—
The sunlit awning heaving overhead,
Swollen and strained against its corded veins,
And flapping out its hem with loud report—
The wild beasts roaring from the pit below—
The wilder crowd responding from above
With one long yell that sends the startled blood
With thrill and sudden flush into the cheeks—
A hundred trumpets screaming—the dull thump
Of horses galloping across the sand—
The clang of scabbards, the sharp clash of steel—
Live swords, that whirl a circle of grey fire—
Brass helmets flashing 'neath their streaming hair—
A universal tumult—then a hush
Worse than the tumult—all eyes straining down
To the arena's pit—all lips set close—
All muscles strained—and then that sudden yell,
Habet!—That's Rome, says Lucius: so it is!
That is, 'tis *his* Rome—'tis not yours and mine.

And yet, great Jupiter here at my side
He stands with face aside as if he saw
The games he thus describes, and says,
"That's life!
Life! life! my friend, and this is simply death!
Ah! for my Rome!" I jot his very words
Just as he utters them. I rate these games,
And Lucius knows it, yet he will go on,
And all against my will he stirs my blood—
So I suspend my letter for a while.

A walk has calmed me—I begin again—
Letting this last page, since it is written, stand.
Lucius is going: you will see him soon
In our great Forum, there with him will walk,
And hear him rail and rave against the East.
I stay behind—for these bare silences,
These hills that in the sunset melt and burn,
This proud, stern people, these dead seas and lakes,
These sombre cedars, this intense still sky,
To me, o'erwearied with Life's din and strain,
Are grateful as the solemn blank of night
After the fierce day's irritant excess;
Besides, a deep absorbing interest
Detains me here, fills up my mind, and sways
My inmost thoughts—has got, as 'twere, a gripe
Upon my very life, as strange as new.
I scarcely know how well to speak of this,
Fearing your raillery at best—at worst
Even your contempt; yet, spite of all, I speak.

First, do not deem me to have lost my head,
Sun-struck, as that man Paulus was at Rome.
No, I am sane as ever, and my pulse
Beats even, with no fever in my blood.
And yet I half incline to think his words,
Wild as they were, were not entirely wild.
Nay, shall I dare avow it? I half tend,
Here in this place, surrounded by these men—
Despite the jeering natural at first,
And then the pressure of my life-long thought
Trained up against it—to excuse his faith,
And half admit the Christus he thinks God
Is, at the least, a most mysterious man.
Bear with me if I now avow so much;
When next we meet I will expose my mind,
But now the subject I must scarcely touch.

How many a time, while sauntering up and down
The forum's space, or pausing 'neath the shade
Of some grand temple, arch, or portico,
Have we discussed some knotty point of law,
Some curious case, whose contradicting facts
Looked Janus-faced to innocence and guilt.
I see you now arresting me, to note
With quiet fervor and uplifted hand
Some subtle view or fact by me o'erlooked,
And urging me, who always strain my point
(Being too much, I know, a partisan),
To pause, and press not to the issue so,
But more apart, with less impetuous zeal,
Survey as from an upper floor the facts.
I need you now to rein me in, too quick
To ride a whim beyond the term of Truth,
For here a case comes up to which in vain
I seek the clue: you could clear up my mind,
But you are absent—so I send these notes.

The case is of one Judas, Simon's son,
Iscariot called—a Jew—and one of those
Who followed Christus, held by some a god,
But deemed by others to have preached and taught
A superstition vile, of which one point
Was worship of an ass; but this is false!
Judas, his follower, all the sect declare,
Bought by a bribe of thirty silver coins,
Basely betrayed his master unto death.
The question is,—Did Judas, doing this,
Act from base motives and commit a crime?
Or, all things taken carefully in view,
Can he be justified in what he did?

Here on the spot, surrounded by the men
Who acted in the drama, I have sought
To study out this strange and tragic case.
Many are dead—as Herod, Caiaphas,
And also Pilate—a most worthy man,
Under whose rule, but all without his fault,
And, as I fancy, all against his will,
Christus was crucified. This I regret:
His words with me would have the greatest weight:
But Lysias still is living, an old man,
The chief of the Centurions, whose report
Is to be trusted, as he saw and heard,
Not once, but many a time and oft, this man.
His look and bearing, Lysias thus describes:—

"Tall, slender, not erect, a little bent;
Brows arched and dark; a high-ridged lofty head;
Thin temples, veined and delicate; large eyes,
Sad, very serious, seeming as it were
To look beyond you, and whene'er he spoke
Illumined by an inner lamping light—
At times, too, gleaming with a strange, wild fire
When taunted by the rabble in the streets;
A Jewish face, complexion pale but dark;
Thin, high-art nostrils, quivering constantly;
Long nose, full lips, hands tapering, full of veins;
His movements nervous: as he walked he seemed
Scarcely to heed the persons whom he passed,
And for the most part gazed upon the ground.

"As for his followers, I knew them all—
A strange mad set, and full of fancies wild—
John, Peter, James—and Judas best of all—
All seemed to me good men without offense—
A little crazed, but who is wholly sane?
They went about and cured the sick and halt,
And gave away their money to the poor,
And all their talk was charity and peace.
If Christus thought and said he was a god,
'Twas harmless madness, not deserving death.
What most aroused the wealthy Rabbis' rage
Was that he set the poor against the rich,
And cried that rich men all would go to hell,
And, worst of all, roundly denounced the priests,
With all their rich phylacteries and robes—
Said they were hypocrites who made long prayers,
And robbed poor widows and devoured their means,
And were at best but whited sepulchres;
And this it was that brought him to the Cross.
Those who went with him and believed in him
Were mostly dull, uneducated men,
Simple and honest, dazed by what he did,
And misconceiving every word he said.
He led them with him in a spell-bound awe,
And all his cures they called miraculous.
They followed him like sheep where'er he went,
With feelings mixed of wonder, fear, and love.
Yes! I suppose they loved him, though they fled
Stricken with fear when we arrested him."

"What! all—all fled?" I asked. "Did none remain?"

"Not one," he said—"all left him to his fate.
Not one dared own he was a follower—
Not one gave witness for him of them all.
Stop! When I say not one of them, I mean
No one but Judas—Judas whom they call
The traitor—who betrayed him to his death.
He rushed into the council-hall and cried,
'"Tis I have sinned—Christus is innocent.'"

And here I come to what of all I've heard
Most touched me—I for this my letter write.
Paulus, you know, had only for this man,
This Judas, words of scorn and bitter hate.
Mark now the different view that Lysias took!
When, urged by me, his story thus he told:—

"Some say that Judas was a base, vile man,
Who sold his master for the meanest bribe;
Others again insist he was most right,
Giving to justice one who merely sought
To overthrow the Church, subvert the law,
And on its ruins build himself a throne.
I, knowing Judas—and none better knew—
I, caring naught for Christus more than him,
But hating lies, the simple truth will tell.
No man can say I ever told a lie—
I am too old now to begin. Besides,
The truth is truth, and let the truth be told.
Judas, I say, alone of all the men
Who followed Christus, thought that he was God.
Some feared him for his power of miracles;
Some were attracted by a sort of spell;
Some followed him to hear his sweet; clear voice
And gentle speaking, hearing with their ears,
And knowing not the sense of what he said—
But one alone believed he was the Lord,
The true Messiah of the Jews. That one
Was Judas—he alone of all the crowd.

"He to betray his master for a bribe!
He last of all. I say this friend of mine
Was brave when all the rest were cowards there.
His was a noble nature: frank and bold,
Almost to rashness bold, yet sensitive,
Who took his dreams for firm realities—
Who once believing, all in all believed—
Rushing at obstacles and scorning risk,
Ready to venture all to gain his end,
No compromise or subterfuge for him,
His act went from his thought straight to the butt;
Yet with this ardent and impatient mood
Was joined a visionary mind that took
Impressions quick and fine, yet deep as life.
Therefore it was that in this subtle soil
The master's words took root and grew and flowered.
He heard and followed and obeyed; his faith
Was serious, earnest, real—winged to fly;
He doubted not, like some who walked with him—
Desired no first place, as did James and John—
Denied him not with Peter; not to him
His master said, 'Away! thou'rt an offense;
Get thee behind me, Satan!'—not to him.
'Am I so long with ye who know me not?'
Fixed as a rock, untempted by desires
To gain the post of honor when his Lord
Should come to rule—chosen from out the midst
Of six-score men as his apostle—then
Again selected to the place of trust,
Unselfish, honest, he among them walked.

"That he was honest, and was so esteemed,
Is plain from this—they chose him out of all
To bear the common purse, and take and pay.
John says he was a thief, because he grudged
The price that for some ointment once was paid,
And urged 'twere better given to the poor.
But did not Christus ever for the poor
Lift up his voice—'Give all things to the poor!
Sell everything and give all to the poor!'
And Judas, who believed, not made believe,
Used his own words, and Christus, who excused
The gift because of love, rebuked him not.
Thief! ay, he 'twas, this very thief they chose
To bear the purse and give alms to the poor.
I, for my part, see nothing wrong in this."

"But why, if Judas was a man like this,
Frank, noble, honest"—here I interposed—
Why was it that he thus betrayed his Lord?"

"This question oft did I revolve," said he,
"When all the facts were fresh, and oft revolved
In later days, and with no change of mind;
And this is my solution of the case:—

"Daily he heard his master's voice proclaim,
'I am the Lord! the Father lives in me!
Who knoweth me knows the Eternal God!
He who believes in me shall never die!

"'No! he shall see me with my angels come
With power and glory here upon the earth
To judge the quick and dead! Among you here
Some shall not taste of death before I come
God's kingdom to establish on the earth!'

What meant these words? They seethed in Judas' soul.
'Here is my God—Messias, King of kings,
Christus, the Lord—the Saviour of us all.
How long shall he be taunted and reviled,
And threatened by this crawling scum of men?
Oh, who shall urge the coming of that day
When He in majesty shall clothe himself
And stand before the astounded world its King?'
Long brooding over this inflamed his soul.
And, ever rash in schemes as wild in thought,
At last he said, 'No longer will I bear
This ignominy heaped upon my Lord.
No man hath power to harm the Almighty One.
Ay, let men's hand be lifted, then at once,
Effulgent like the sun, swift like the sword,
The jagged lightning flashes from the cloud,
Shall be manifest—the living God—
And prostrate all shall on the earth adore!'

"Such was his thought when at the passover
The Lord with His disciples met and supped:
And Christus saw the trouble in his mind,
And said, 'Behold, among you hero is one
That shall betray me—he to whom I give
This sop'—and he the sop to Judas gave;
And added—'That thou doest, quickly do;'
And Judas left him, hearing these last words—
'Now shall the Son of man be glorified.'

"Ah yes! his master had divined his thought—
His master should be glorified through him.

"Straightway unto me and the high priests he came,
Filled with this hope, and said, 'Behold me here,
Judas, a follower of Christus!—Come!
I will point out my master whom ye seek!'
And out at once they sent me with my band;
And as we went, I said, rebuking him,
'How, Judas, is it you who thus betray
The Lord and Master whom you love, to death?'
And, smiling, then he answered: 'Fear you not;
'Do you your duty; take no heed of me.'
'Is not this vile?' I said; 'I had not deemed
Such baseness in you.' 'Though it seems so now,'
Still smiling, he replied, 'wait till the end.'
Then turning round as to himself he said,
'Now comes the hour that I have prayed to see—
The hour of joy to all who know the truth.'
'Is this man mad!' I thought, and looked at him;
And, in the darkness creeping swiftly on,
His face was glowing, almost shone with light;
And rapt as if in visionary thought
He walked beside me, gazing at the sky.

"Passing at last beyond the Cedron brook,
We reached a garden on whose open gate
Dark vines were loosely swinging. Here we paused,
And lifted up our torches, and beheld
Against the blank white wall a shadowy group,
There waiting motionless, without a word:
A moment, and with rapid nervous step
Judas alone advanced, and, as he reached
The tallest figure, lifted quick his head;
And crying, 'Master! Master!' kissed his cheek.
We, knowing it was Christus, forward pressed.
Malchus was at my side, when suddenly
A sword flashed out from one among them there,
And sheared his ear. At once our swords flashed out,
But Christus, lifting up his hand, said, 'Peace,
Sheathe thy sword, Peter—I must drink the cup,
And I cried also, 'Peace, and sheathe your swords.'
Then on his arm I placed my hand, and said,
'In the law's name.' He nothing said, but reached
His arms out, and we bound his hands with cords.
This done I turned, but all the rest had fled,
And he alone was left to meet his fate.

"My men I ordered then to take and bear
Their prisoner to the city; and at once
They moved away. I, seeing not our guide,
Cried, 'Judas!'—but no answer; then a groan
So sad and deep it startled me. I turned,
And there, against the wall, with ghastly face,
And eyeballs starting in a frenzied glare,
As in a fit, lay Judas; his weak arms
Hung lifeless down, his mouth half open twitched,
His hands were clutched and clenched into his robes,
And now and then his breast heaved with a gasp.
Frightened, I dashed some water in his face,
Spoke to him, lifted him, and rubbed his hands.
At last the sense came back into his eyes,
Then with a sudden spasm fled again,
And to the ground he dropped. I searched him o'er,
Fearing some mortal wound, yet none I found.
Then with a gasp again the life returned,
And stayed, but still with strong convulsion twitched.
'Speak, Judas! speak!' I cried. 'What does this mean?'
No answer! 'Speak, man!' Then at last he groaned.
'Go, leave me! leave me, Lysias. Oh, my God!
What have I done? Oh, Christus! Master, Lord,
Forgive me, oh, forgive me!' Then a cry
Of agony that pierced me to the heart,
As grovelling on the ground he turned away
And hid his face, and shuddered in his robes.
Was this the man whose face an hour ago
Shone with a joy so strange? What means it all?
Is this a sudden madness? 'Speak!' I cried.
'What means this, Judas? Be a man and speak!'
Yet there he lay, and neither moved nor spoke.
I thought that he had fainted, till at last
Sudden he turned, and grasped my arm, and cried,
'Say, Lysias, is this true, or am I mad?'
'What true?' I said. 'True that you seized the Lord!
You could not seize him—he is God the Lord!
I thought I saw you seize him. Yet I know
That was impossible, for he is God!
And yet you live—you live. He spared you, then.
'Where am I? what has happened? A black cloud
Came o'er me when you laid your hands on him,
Where are they all? Where is he? Lysias, speak!'

"'Judas,' I said, 'what folly is all this?
Christus my men have bound and borne away;
The rest have fled. Rouse now and come with me!
My men await me, rouse yourself, and come!'

"Throwing his arms up, in a fit he fell,
With a loud shriek that pierced the silent night.
I could not stay, but, calling instant aid,
We bore him quick to the adjacent house,
And placing him in kindly charge, I left,
Joining my men who stayed for me below.

"Straight to the high priest's house we hurried on
And Christus in an inner room we placed,
Set at his door a guard, and then came out.
After a time there crept into the hall,
Where round the blazing coals we sat, a man,
Who in the corner crouched. 'What man are you?'
Cried some one; and I, turning, looked at him.
'Twas Peter. "Tis a fellow of that band
That followed Christus, and believed in him.'
'"Tis false!' cried Peter;—and he cursed and swore.
'I know him not—I never saw the man.'
But I said nothing. Soon he went away.

"That night I saw not Judas. The next day,
Ghastly, clay-white, a shadow of a man,
With robes all soiled and torn, and tangled beard,
Into the chamber where the council sat
Came feebly staggering: scarce should I have known
'Twas Judas, with that haggard, blasted face:
So had that night's great horror blasted him.
As one all blindly walking in a dream
He to the table came—against it leaned—
Glared wildly round a while;—then, stretching forth
From his torn robes a trembling hand, flung down
As if a snake had stung him, a small purse,
That broke and scattered its white coins about—
And, with a shrill voice, cried, 'Take back the purse!
'Twas not for that foul dross I did the deed—
"Twas not for that—oh, horror! not for that!
But that I did believe he was the Lord;
And that he is the Lord I still believe.
But oh, the sin!—the sin! I have betrayed
The innocent blood, and I am lost!—am lost!'
So crying, round his face his robes he threw,
And blindly rushed away; and we, aghast,
Looked round—and no one for a moment spoke.

"Seeing that face, I could but fear the end;
For death was in it, looking through his eyes.
Nor could I follow to arrest the fate
That drove him madly on with scorpion whip.

"At last the duty of the day was done,
And night came on. Forth from the gates I went,
Anxious and pained by many a dubious thought,
To seek for Judas, and to comfort him.
The sky was dark with heavy lowering clouds;
A lifeless, stifling air weighed on the world;
A dreadful silence like a nightmare lay
Crouched on its bosom, waiting, grim and grey,
In horrible suspense of some dread thing.
A creeping sense of death, a sickening smell,
Infected the dull breathing of the wind.
A thrill of ghosts went by me now and then,
And made my flesh creep as I wandered on.
At last I came to where a cedar stretched
Its black arms out beneath a dusky rock,
And, passing through its shadow, all at once
I started; for against the dubious light
A dark and heavy mass that to and fro
Slung slowly with its weight, before me grew.
A sick dread sense came over me; I stopped—
I could not stir. A cold and clammy sweat
Oozed out all over me; and all my limbs,
Bending with tremulous weakness like a child's,
Gave way beneath me. Then a sense of shame
Aroused me. I advanced, stretched forth my hand
And pushed the shapeless mass; and at my touch
It yielding swung—the branch above it creaked—
And back returning struck against my face.
A human body! Was it dead or not?
Swiftly my sword I drew and cut it down,
And on the sand all heavily it dropped.
I plucked the robes away, exposed the face—
'Twas Judas, as I feared, cold, stiff, and dead:
That suffering heart of his had ceased to beat."

Thus Lysias spoke, and ended. I confess
This story of poor Judas touched me much.
What horrible revulsions must have passed
Across that spirit in those few last hours!
What storms, that tore up life even to its roots!
Say what you will—grant all the guilt—and still
What pangs of dread remorse—what agonies
Of desperate repentance, all too late,
In that wild interval between the crime
And its last sad atonement!—life, the while,
Laden with horror all too great to bear,
And pressing madly on to death's abyss;
This was no common mind that thus could feel—
Was he a villain lost to sense of shame?
Ay, so say John and Peter and the rest;
And yet—and yet this tale that Lysias tells
Weighs with me the more I ponder it;
For thus I put it: Either Judas was,
As John affirms, a villain and a thief,
A creature lost to shame and base at heart,—
Or else, which is the view that Lysias takes,
He was a rash and visionary man
Whose faith was firm, who had no thought of crime,
But whom a terrible mistake drove mad.
Take but John's view, and all to me is blind.
Call him a villain who, with greed of gain,
For thirty pieces sold his Lord.
Does not the bribe seem all too small and mean?
He held the common purse, and, were he thief,
Had daily power to steal, and lay aside
A secret and accumulating fund;
So doing, he had nothing risked of fame,
While here he braved the scorn of all the world.
Besides, why chose they for their almoner
A man so lost to shame, so foul with greed?
Or why, from some five score of trusted men,
Choose him as one apostle among twelve?
Or why, if he were known to be so vile
(And who can hide his baseness at all times?)
Keep him in close communion to the last?
Naught in his previous life, or acts, or words,
Shows this consummate villain that, full-grown,
Leaps all at once to such a height of crime.
Again, how comes it that this wretch, whose heart
Is cased to shame, flings back the paltry bribe?
And, when he knows his master is condemned,
Rushes in horror out to seek his death?
Whose fingers pointed at him in the crowd?
Did all men flee his presence till he found
Life too intolerable? Nay; not so!
Death came too close upon the heels of crime.
He had but done what all his tribe deemed just:
All the great mass—I mean the upper class—
The Rabis, all the Pharisees and Priests—
Ay, and the lower mob as well, who cried,
"Give us Barabbas! Christus to the cross!"
These men were all of them on Judas' side,
And Judas had done nought against the law.
Were he this villain, he had but to say,
"I followed Christus till I found at last
He aimed at power to overthrow the State.
I did the duty of an honest man.
I traitor!—you are traitors who reprove."
Besides, such villains scorn the world's reproof.

Or he might say—"You call this act a crime?
What crime was it to say I know this man?
I said no ill of him. If crime there be,
'Twas yours who doomed him unto death, not mine."

A villain was he? So Barabbas was!
But did Barabbas go and hang himself,
Weary of life—the murderer and thief?
This coarse and vulgar way will never do.
Grant him a villain, all his acts must be
Acts of a villain; if you once admit
Remorse so bitter that it leads to death,
And death so instant on the heels of crime,
You grant a spirit sensitive to shame,
So sensitive that life can yield no joys
To counterbalance one bad act;—but then
A nature such as this, though led astray,
When greatly tempted, is no thorough wretch.
Was the temptation great? Could such a bribe
Tempt such a nature to a crime like this?
I say, to me it simply seems absurd.

Peter at least was not so sensitive.
He cursed and swore, denying that he knew
Who the man Christus was; but after all
He only wept—he never hanged himself.

But take the other view that Lysias takes,
All is at once consistent, clear, complete,
Firm in the faith that Christus was his God,
The great Messiah sent to save the world,
He, seeking for a sign—not for himself,
But to show proof to all that he was God—
Conceived this plan, rash, if you will, but grand.
"Thinking him man," he said, "mere mortal man,
They seek to seize him—I will make pretence
To take the public bribe and point him out,
And they shall go, all armed with swords and staves,
Strong with the power of law to seize on him—
And at their touch, God himself shall stand
Revealed before them, and their swords shall drop,
And prostrate all before him shall adore,
And cry, 'Behold the Lord and King of all!'"
But when the soldiers laid their hands on him
And bound him as they would a prisoner vile,
With taunts, and mockery, and threats of death—
He all the while submitting—then his dream
Burst into fragments with a crash; aghast
The whole world reeled before him; the dread truth
Swooped like a sea upon him, bearing down
His thoughts in wild confusion. He who dreamed
To open the gates of glory to his Lord
Opened in their stead the prison's jarring door,
And saw above him his dim dream of Love
Change to a Fury stained with blood and crime.
And then a madness seized him, and remorse
With pangs of torture drove him down to death.

Conceive with me that sad and suffering heart
If this be true that Lysias says—Conceive!
Alas! Orestes, not so sad thy fate,
For thee Apollo pardoned, purified—
Thy Furies were appeased, thy peace returned;
But Judas perished tortured unto death,
Unpardoned, unappeased, unpurified.
And long as Christus shall be known of men
His name shall bear the brand of infamy,
The curse of generations still unborn.

Thus much of him: I leave the question here,
Touching on naught beyond, for Lucius waits—
I hear him fuming in the courts below,
Cursing his servants and Jerusalem,
And giving them to the infernal gods.
The sun is sinking—all the sky afire—
And vale and mountain glow like molten ore
In the intense full splendor of its rays.
A half hour hence all will be dull and grey;
And Lucius only waits until the shade
Sweeps down the plain, then mounts and makes his way
On through the blinding desert to the sea,
And thence his galley bears him on to Rome.

Salve et vale!—may good fortune wait
On you and all your household! Greet for me
Titus and Livia—in a word, all friends.

W. W. S.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
130,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,890 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 500 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,380 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,600	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,139,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	95,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	323,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116,150 08
	Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,084,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lee,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 221 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$150,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

SAMUEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hanlor,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

For all farther information address

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINGSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 18

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 27 6

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$3,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 10 6

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fire-board Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Coking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shuters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Sts.

5 26 3m PHILADELPH'A.

GEORGE PLOWMAN

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

RAILWAY DISASTER.

The Collision on the Erie Railroad Yesterday—Six Persons Killed and Several Injured—Three of the Bodies Burned—Full Particulars of the Catastrophe.

Yesterday a telegram to us announced the disaster on the Erie Railroad, at Carr's Rock. In addition to the details given in that despatch, the following were received, but too late for our yesterday's issue:—

NEW YORK, July 15.—A terrible disaster occurred this morning on the Erie Railway. The following are the particulars:—

The disaster occurred at Mount Hope depot, twenty-nine miles from Port Jarvis, and is believed to have been caused by the misplacement of the spur switch.

Train No. 3 ran into engine No. 275, attached to the first express train. The engine of No. 3 was thrown from the track. The cars piled upon the engine and immediately took fire. All but the last three coaches of the train were destroyed. In the smoking car were a number of emigrants going West, four of whom were instantly killed. Three of the bodies were consumed by fire.

The Rev. Benjamin B. Halleck, of No. 329 E. Fourteenth street, was in the smoking car, and was burned to death.

It is surprising, from the nature of the accident, that so few passengers were injured. The number of wounded is reported by telegraph, to the Erie Railway officers, as not more than three or four. Of these, Erastus Wheaton was slightly injured in one of his feet, and Daniel Baur was burned and jammed in the wreck. The father of the latter was burned to death.

The engine of No. 3 was almost entirely destroyed by fire. One mail, one express, one baggage, two day coaches, and one sleeping car were entirely destroyed. The officers of the road and the citizens of Mount Hope immediately turned out, and set to work extricating the passengers, removing the injured, and searching for the bodies of the dead. Part of the mails were burned, including the through, way, and registered mails. Out of 150 pieces of baggage only 11 were saved. The remainder were destroyed by fire or ground up in the wreck. The messenger succeeded in saving the safe from the express car, which is all of its contents that could be got out.

Information of the accident was immediately telegraphed to the officers of the Erie Railway in this city. The latter gave orders to have a train made up without delay to convey surgeons to the scene of the disaster, and also to take every article that might be required to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. This was done, and at last accounts the injured were reported to be doing well. A rigid investigation into the cause of the accident will be begun at once by the officers of the road, and if it shall be found that it was caused, as it is reported, by a misplaced switch, the guilty person or persons will be held to a strict accountability. The wreck was entirely cleared by nine o'clock this morning, and trains are now running regularly.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

One of the passengers gives the following account of the disaster:—Left New York at 6:30 P. M., and took a berth in the sleeping car next to the rear car. There were four sleeping and five other cars in the train. At 11:45 he was awakened by jerking motion, and found the speed was slacking, but did not feel apprehensive of going off the track. Inquiring what was the matter, he was told the engine had run into a freight train. He got up and went out, and found the flames bursting out of Mount Hope station-house, and the baggage-cars next to the locomotive were also on fire.

He found that a freight train which should have been waiting on a siding on the left of the road this side of the station, and started on before the arrival of the express, had the engine of the former had not reached the main track when it was struck by the locomotive of the express train, which was running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engine of the freight train was standing on a frog, and was so firmly fixed that it was not misplaced. The engine of the express train struck the station house, to which it set fire, and then turned round and went off the track headed east, and the tender went to the right headed west. The express car went down a hill towards the river; the first passenger car telescoped into the baggage car, and the whole train was burned, the three sleeping cars only excepted. Only a dozen pieces of baggage were saved.

The freight engine stood locked into the passenger engine, and, after a vain effort to extinguish the flames with water carried from the river, the passengers moved the freight cars east. Two cars were moved at a time, many of them loaded with oil. At 1:30 A.M. there was no engine at the scene of the accident, and some of the passengers were suffering terribly from wounds, and others were past all pain. At 6 A. M. nine dead bodies could be counted. Some distressing scenes of suffering occurred, and there were some remarkable escapes. The engineer of the express train stood bravely at his post, and turned over several times with his engine, but fortunately escaped injury.

The Rev. Mr. Halleck told his brother-in-law he was not hurt at all, but was wedged in. His fellow-passengers used efforts to save him, but he died a slow, agonizing death in the presence of sympathizing friends, who were unable to help him.

A young German said his father was burned, and when the ruins of the smoking car were removed, he recognized the remains of his father by his watch.

The disaster is attributed to the carelessness of the engineer of the freight train, who started out before the express train had passed him. It is said he has made himself scarce. The management of the road is severely criticized by all who saw the accident, there being, it is reported, no discipline among the subordinate officers of the road.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded by the accident at Mount Hope:—

Killed—Rev. B. B. Halleck, of New York city.

David Bauer, a German emigrant.

A German woman and two children, names unknown, and several others, whose charred bodied have not been identified.

Wounded—Charles Bauer, slightly. (Son of the David Bauer who was killed.)

Gotfried Graws, German emigrant, leg broken.

No other serious injuries are reported.

D. Wentworth, of Randolph, N. Y., was bruised in the back and hurt internally.

John Flowers, of New York city, bound for La Crosse, Wis., injured in the back.

John Hunt, leg broken; was jammed between the seats, and held until the flames had almost reached him. Resides at Waterford, N. Y.

In addition to the above the following train men were injured:—David Smith, slightly; P. D. Schuyler, express messenger, cut in head; Perry Hoyt, of Port Jarvis; Charles Coffee, of New York; Erastus Whitton; and Lawrence Pedrick, also slightly injured. Only those persons who were in the smoking car were burned, but the baggage, smoking, two sleeping, and two day cars were consumed.

The French Cable.

A copy of the following letter has been addressed to the diplomatic representative of France, and also England, and another copy will soon be transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1869.—Sir:—I have the honor to ask your attention to the subject of the transatlantic telegraphic connection, which it is understood is expected to be made between the Empire of France and the shores of the United States, by means of a cable, to be laid under the auspices and in the proprietorship of a British private corporation, and under authority of a concession from the Government of France.

The project of this enterprise embraces a connection direct from the coast of France to the island of St. Pierre, and thence to a point on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is only, of course, in respect to this last division of the projected cable connection between the territory of France and of the United States that I have occasion to ask your attention to the views of this Government as to its authority and duty in the premises.

It is not doubted by this Government that the complete control of the whole subject, both of the permission and the regulation of this mode of foreign intercourse, is with the Government of the United States, and that, however suitable certain legislation on the part of a State of the Union may become, in respect of its proprietary rights, in aid of such enterprises, the entire question of the allowance or prohibition of such means of foreign intercourse, commercial and political, and the terms and conditions of its allowance, is under the control of the Government of the United States.

As the projectors of the enterprise now in progress have not received or awaited the permission of this Government, either to the establishment of this telegraphic connection, or to its use for such intercourse with the coast of France, I have thought it proper to call the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the two powers under whose authority the private rights involved have been acquired, to the position and authority of this Government on the subject.

In thus distinctly notifying you that in the absence of the assent to or concurrence in the proposed telegraphic connection of the Government of the United States, the proceedings of the parties interested must be taken in submission to the authority of the Government in the premises, I am actuated as well by a desire that these private interests should not suffer unnecessary disappointment, as by the purpose to place before you the authority of the United States on the general subject in its proper light.

The policy of this Government in respect to the allowance and regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse received very deliberate consideration from Congress, during its session of last winter; and a bill, covering the whole subject, was sustained and passed in the Senate, but at so late a day of the session as to have failed to be reached in the House of Representatives. It is quite probable that this bill announces the policy and purpose of Congress, and the propriety of its provisions can hardly fail to secure assent.

I, therefore, beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of the bill as probable evidence of what conditions of permission and of regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse are to be insisted upon by the United States.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

HAMILTON FISH.

Count Faverney, etc,

MASQUERADING.

The Ohio Democracy Preparing to Work.

A new set of dramatic properties is wanted for the managers of the Democratic party in Ohio, to bring out Rosecrans as the standard-bearer. Butternut trowsers are to be changed for the stars and stripes. The copper color is to be replaced by the red, white, and blue. The reptile hiss is to whistle Yankee Doodle. All the ritual books, and the passwords and grips, and regalia, and concealed arms of the Knights of the Golden Circle, are to be sold for what they will fetch, and the leaders are going to don the worn garments of the disbanded soldier. Vallandigham will appear in a fatigue cap and sky-blue trowsers; Bloss with a soldier's blouse and brogans, singing John Brown's body. McLean will splice himself with a sugar-loaf hat, with a gilt cord and tassel, and will sew eagle buttons in his waistcoat. The surplus Quartermaster's stores of clothing, which were found a good thing to buy, will find new purchasers in the great Democratic party, which is to be clothed anew in a patriotic garb. Democratic processions will march with faded and bullet-rent banners. Maimed veterans for the carriage spectacle will be at a premium. The soft strains of "peace at any price" are to be changed to martial marches. The talk of Lincoln's hirelings and of the Abolition war, and the invaders of the South, is to sweetly change to ascriptions to our brave soldiers and their glorious victories; for the Democratic managers are forced to the desperate attempt to retrieve their desperate fortunes by running a military hero of the cause they hated, and whose army they would have sacrificed. Our Democratic friends may be awkward in their queer toggery at first, and may stumble in the lingo of patriotism, but we hope they will persevere. The performance will be entertaining, even if it does not make any change in the political situation.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 220 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1165

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
1255 No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 823 ARCH Street, or of anyof the Managers. 129

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
9m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 259 N. NINTH Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
(N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:50 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6:25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Ateo Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Ateo	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.
THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 329 CHESNUT STREET,
is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to
LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.
Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 21 mwfim H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with a Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Ferryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:36 and 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:15 A. M Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

J. N. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.. 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and Intermediate stations. 1 50
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10 15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 9:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 2:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4½, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Megee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAY RESERVES.

They Leave for their Encampment at Cape May—What they Will Do when they Get There.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the First Regiment of Gray Reserves left the city for Cape May, where they will encamp for several days. They formed at the armory, at Broad and Race streets, at eight o'clock, and marched down Broad street to Chesnut, thence to Market, and to the wharf, where they took the ferry boat, on which they crossed to the depot of the West Jersey Railroad. The regiment were under the command of the following officers:—

Colonel, James W. Latta; Lieutenant-Colonel, R. Dale Benson; Major, James D. Keyser; Adjutant, George H. North; Quartermaster, William A. Rolin; Surgeon, William S. Stewart; Assistant Surgeon, James A. Buchanan; Chaplain, Rev. Wallace Radcliff; Sergeant-Major, Harry H. Groff; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Henry L. Elder; Drum-Major, Franklin Babbitt.

Company A—Captain, G. E. Delieker; First Lieutenant, William D. Hastings; Second Lieutenant, John Stewart.

Company B—Captain, C. G. Cadwallader; First Lieutenant, Edward Ingram; Second Lieutenant, Louis Wilhelm.

Company C—Captain Alexander G. Ferguson; First Lieutenant, John O. Gilder; Second Lieutenant, James S. Foy.

Company D—Captain, J. Ross Clark; First Lieutenant, Charles R. Ide; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Scarer.

Company E—Captain, James Muldoon; First Lieutenant, Charles Field; Second Lieutenant, S. D. P. Foering.

Company F—Captain, ——; First Lieutenant, Walter Pitton; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Lefevre.

Company H—Captain, Frank A. Donaldson; First Lieutenant, Albert H. Walters; Second Lieutenant, vacant.

Company I—Captain, D. Buist; First Lieutenant, Thomas F. Kirby; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Remick.

Immediately on their arrival at the island the regiment was marched through the principal streets of the sea-side town, the uniformed police acting as an escort. To-morrow evening a grand reception and promenade concert will take place at Congress Hall, extensive preparations having been made to render the occasion one of interest and brilliancy. Previous to the ball a display of fire-works on the lawn will be made.

Major-General Meade will review the troops at their encampment on Monday afternoon the 19th inst., and on that evening a grand *soiree militaire* will be given at the Stockton House.

The camp is to be known as "Camp Upton." The following letter explains the reasons of the regimental commander for this name.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, GRAY RESERVES, SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, P. M., PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.—Brevet Major-General E. Upton, U. S. A., Atlanta, Ga.—General:—My command will encamp at Cape May, N. J., from the 16th to the 23d of the present month.

My close and continued personal associations with you as Assistant Adjutant-General in the war of the Rebellion having led to the formation of the lasting friendship which then and since has ever existed, together with your marked and pre-eminent soldierly abilities, judgment, bravery, and efficiency, habitually displayed and universally recognized in battle, bivouac, march, and camp, and the national reputation which now belongs to you as the author of our present system of infantry tactics, have prompted me to have the encampment known and recognized as "Camp Upton."

If consistent with your military engagements, I should be pleased to have you visit the regiment on that occasion. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES W. LATTA, Colonel Commanding.

THE MINT.

Work to be Suspended for a Month—Extensive Repairs to be Made.

The mechanical operations of the Chief Coiner's department of the United States Mint, in this city, will be suspended for three or four weeks, commencing with to-morrow, for the purpose of having an entire new set of boilers placed in the institution. These boilers have been under preparation for some months, and were constructed with the greatest of care and skill possible to bestow upon them. Every separate piece of material was tested before being used, and all the bolt-holes have been bored instead of drilled, so as to produce no fracture upon the iron. When completed, there can be no doubt that these boilers will be second to none in the country, in every essential. During the last fortnight the Mint has been running to its fullest capacity, so as to have a sufficient supply of coin on hand to meet all the demands of the public until the resumption of coining operations. During this suspension of work in the Chief Coiner's department, all the machinery will be completely overhauled. The public, of course, is aware that the machinery of the United States Mint, during the last two or three years, has been rendered in all its branches possibly the most effective for the purposes intended of any other minting establishment in the world. New and improved drawbenches, steel rollers, new cutting-benches, and new and improved coining-press place the Mint to-day in a condition to meet all the demands that can be made upon it. The only thing that was necessary to render it complete in all its branches was the introduction of these new boilers.

The amount of coinage prepared at the Mint within the last two weeks aggregates three-quarters of a million of dollars. As a very large proportion of this sum was of the subsidiary or token coinage, the amount of labor will be seen to have been very great in its preparation.

During the temporary suspension of operations in the mechanical department of the Mint, the Receiving and Paying Departments will continue open for the public convenience.

WOMEN PRISON INSPECTORS.—The following is a copy of the petition which was read on Thursday last in Select Council, with reference to the appointment of women inspectors for our prisons:—

To the Select Council of Philadelphia:—Your petitioners, who feel interested in prisoners of their own sex, would respectfully suggest to your honorable body the appointing of women as inspectors of women's departments of prisons.

Moreover, the Sisters of Charity visit these institutions. We pray that there may be free access to women of all denominations.

Susan A. Small, Md.,	Mrs. Harry Cahern,
Mary E. Gibson,	Martha G. McIlvain,
Ada E. Willard,	Elizabeth A. Bunting,
Mrs. Lorin Huston,	Hannah M. Keene,
Mrs. S. W. Johnson,	Elizabeth Miller,
Mrs. A. West,	Isabella Vanharlingen,
Mrs. James Miller,	Emily A. Bacon,
Mrs. Mary E. Porneson,	Mary C. Garn,
Mrs. Ann Appleton,	Caroline Sellers,
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale,	Elizabeth E. Hutter.

ATLANTIC CITY.—In our notice of Atlantic City on Monday last, several typographical errors occurred, the Hunt House appearing for the Hewit House, the Sea Shore House for the Sea Side House, and the Warner House for the Mansion House. We take pleasure in making the necessary correction of these errors, inasmuch as the houses named are among the best stopping-places on the island. The bathing was never better or the weather more delightful at Atlantic than now, and the hotels are filling rapidly. A brilliant season is anticipated, the number of visitors being large for so early in the season, and their number being daily augmented by hundreds of fresh arrivals.

THE PENSIONERS OF 1812.—The office of the City Treasurer has been crowded all the morning, and Mr. Peirsol has been kept busy paying the pensioners of the war of 1812. There are about six hundred of these persons, who receive $40 per annum, or $20 every six months. The pensioners have been trying to get their claims to the bounty of the Federal Government recognized, but thus far they have been unsuccessful. It is to be hoped that the Government will ere long accede to their demands. The six hundred pensioners average about sixty-two years of age. Many of them have reached fourscore and ten.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—James Finley lives at No. 2407 Callowhill street. He was arrested yesterday, at Ridge avenue and Parrish street, with a dozen of door-mats in his possession, which he is suspected of having removed from various door-steps. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A CARPET-BAG STOLEN.—Andrew Jackson and Robert McNutt, negroes, were taken into custody last night at Sixth and Lombard streets, on suspicion of being concerned in the larceny of a carpet-bag belonging to John Smith, from a beer saloon at Seventh and Lombard streets. Alderman Carpenter held them for trial.

IMPLICATED IN A ROW.—Patrick Mullen was yesterday held by Alderman Heins in $1000 bail to answer the charge of being implicated in a fight in a bar-room on Front street, below Cumberland, on July 5. Several persons during the row were badly injured with knives and beer-glasses.

A COLLISION.—A freight train on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad this morning ran into a horse and wagon at the crossing on Frankford road. The wagon was demolished, and the horse escaped with but slight damage.

A TEAM OVERBOARD.—At 11·30 o'clock yesterday morning two horses and a wagon were driven into the Delaware at pier No. 7. The driver went overboard with them. He and one of the horses were rescued.

LEAD-PIPE THIEVES.—John McGovern and John Reilly (lads) have been held by Alderman Johnson, of the Twenty-fourth ward, for the larceny of lead pipe from a store at Thirty-ninth and Market streets.

FATAL STABBING.

Coroner's Investigation into the Death of Charles O'Reilly.

This morning, at a quarter after twelve o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an inquest upon the body of Charles O'Reilly, who was stabbed on Monday night last, dying, from the effects of the wounds then received, at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Wednesday. The following named are alleged to have been implicated, as principals or accessories, in the fatal assault:—John Moore, William Moore, Charles McIrvin, Margaret Moore, Eliza Moore, and Mary Ann Moore. The evidence ... was as follows:—

John O'Reilly sworn—Live northeast corner of Twenty-third and Race streets; was at the hospital day before yesterday, and recognized the body on which Dr. Shapleigh was making a post mortem examination as that of my brother Charles.

Samuel Whiteman sworn—Live No. 122 North Twenty-third street; on the night in question I was on the south west corner of Twenty-third and Vine streets; they were fighting there; saw Charles O'Reilly and Ms. Moore scuffling on the street; O'Reilly appeared to have the advantage in the fight; they fought for some five or eight minutes; I said to a young man named Flynn "Let us separate them"; said I, "you take hold of Moore and I will take hold of O'Reilly and separate them"; I said to O'Reilly, "An officer is coming, quit fighting;" they let go; we got them parted; Moore's friends took him round the corner; I didn't know them; O'Reilly went towards Race street; I was still on the corner, when I heard them cry out "Fight" again; I walked down; got there; O'Reilly was on top of Moore; this fight was near Race street, on the east side of Twenty-third; O'Reilly said, "For God's sake take the knife from him—I can't fight him with a knife;" it seemed as if O'Reilly was trying to get away, and that Moore was holding on to him; some one said, "Fair play!" they were lifted up and went at it again on the pavement; some one said (Cullingham), "Moore is too drunk to fight O'Reilly, he shan't fight any man;" O'Reilly said, "You think I ain't stabbed;" he walked across the street, pulled open his shirt, and I saw a stab across his breast and on his left side; he said, "I'm getting weak;" they carried him to the drug store; went there myself; I say young Moore (John Moore) kick at him; when O'Reilly exposed his wounds under the lamp post I saw Charles McIron strike him in the face; didn't see the knife nor any one take it away from Moore; young Moore appeared to encourage William on.

Charles Colligan sworn—Live No. 239 N. Twenty-third street; I saw a crowd on the night in question, and saw fighting; on Twenty-third street above Race; William Moore and Charles O'Reilly were fighting; I separated them; I lifted Moore off; I didn't see O'Reilly, but heard that he was the other man; when I pulled them apart Moore was on top; I told Moore to go away home; didn't hear O'Reilly say "I'm stabbed;" I picked Moore up; I then went and sat down on my steps; I live only thirty yards from where the fight occurred; saw no person else there that I knew except Charles McIrvin and Nicholas Brooks; saw no person else strike O'Reilly; Moore lives close by me, near where the fight occurred; didn't see the women there.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—Made a post mortem examination of the body of Charles O'Reilly, aged twenty-seven, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the 14th day of July; recognized by his brother, John O'Reilly; the right arm and hand were so deformed as to be nearly useless; "C. O'Reilly," was in India ink on left fore-arm; there were ten wounds discovered upon the body, and some slight bruises and scratches.

1. A penetrating wound, three inches above the left nipple, seven-eighths of an inch long, oblique, communicating with lung, made by a penetrating instrument, which entered between the second and third ribs, three-quarters of an inch to the left of junction with the cartilage; direction of wound directly inward.

2. A penetrating wound one inch above and to the left of left nipple, half an inch long, oblique, communicating with lung; the instrument passed directly inwards between the third and fourth ribs, one and a half inches to the left of junction with cartilage; the lung was slightly wounded.

3. A slight penetrating wound two and a half inches below and to the right of the left nipple.

4. A slight penetrating wound over the middle of left collar bone.

5. A slight incised wound in anterior portion of left armpit.

6. An incised wound transverse, one and a half inches long, five-eighths of an inch deep, over anterior end of the twelfth rib, on the left side.

7. A penetrating wound in left groin half an inch long, one and a half inches in front of hip bone; the instrument entered the abdominal cavity, and wounded the rectum, and divided the curuitax vein.

8. A flesh wound penetrating on outer part of left thigh, one inch long and 1½ inch deep.

9. A wound in abdomen one inch long, longitudinal; one inch below, and 1½ inch to the left of the umbilicus; a portion of the omentum was still within the inner edge of anum.

10. A protruding wound one inch long, two inches below, and 1½ inch to the right of ensiform cartilage; direction of wound inwards and upwards to attachment of diaphragm.

The wounds that penetrated the cavities caused internal hemorrhage and inflammation; there were slight bruises upon both knees, and on the back of both hands; below the right nipple there were two crescentric bruises, as if from a bite; there were slight scratches about the neck, and on the inner parts of both arms; the deceased came to his death from shock, hemorrhage, and inflammation caused by the wounds I have described.

O'Reilly was admitted into the hospital at 11·15 on the night of the 12th inst., and died at 9·45 on the night of the 13th inst.; He was under the treatment of Dr. Hunter.

Charles Colligan sworn.—I reside at No. 239 North Twenty-third street; I saw the crowd and the fight on Twenty-third street, above Race; I went out and separated Chas. O'Reilly and Wm. Moore; I lifted Wm. Moore from O'Reilly; Moore was on top of O'Reilly; I did not hear O'Reilly say that he was stabbed; went afterwards and sat down on my steps; saw Chas. McMahon and Nicholas Roach there; I did not see Margaret and Mary Ann Moore there.

William Whiteman sworn—I reside No. 130 N. Twenty-third street; was sitting on the steps of saloon southwest corner of Twenty-third and Vine streets; Charles O'Reilly, in company with another man was on the other side of the street; he asked me to take a drink; went with him and after that I went over and sat on the steps; there were three others there; heard a noise around the corner and said to Mr. Taylor, "there is a fight"; got up and went around and tried to part them; some said "let them go," others said "part them;" my brother said to O'Reilly, "Will you quit for me?" O'Reilly was on top; Moore was underneath; my brother took hold of O'Reilly and pushed him away; Taylor and myself pulled Moore away; I saw some one taking O'Reilly down the street towards Summer street; saw Moore go to the corner of Twenty-third and Vine streets; he stood there a few minutes and then walked down Twenty-third street; this was going away from his home; I did not see the second fight—because I thought it was over; looked down the street and saw a crowd; went down and saw that they were separated; O'Reilly was standing at the corner of Ashton street; under a lamp; he had his shirt up; I saw the wounds; he said, "Gentlemen, look at me; I am stabbed!" some one struck O'Feily as he was showing his wounds; saw Margaret Moore; she was calling Moore away.

David Curry sworn—Reside at N. W. corner of Twenty-third and Swanson streets; saw Moore and O'Reilly at Twenty-third and Vine streets; heard that Moore intended to fight O'Reilly that night; O'Reilly went up and asked him "if it was so;" Moore said "he believed it was;" O'Reilly said that "it was as good a time as any;" Moore then hit O'Reilly; then O'Reilly knocked him down; O'Reilly was on top; John Moore tried to pull O'Reilly up; told John Moore "not to interfere—if he wanted to separate them to do it—but not to interfere;" John Moore then kicked at O'Reilly, but I don't know whether he struck him; that is about all I know; saw Moore going up towards Vine street; didn't see a knife nor the stabbing.

John Flynn sworn—Live at No. 4 Ashton place; was not at the second fight; was standing at Twenty-third and Vine streets, and saw Moore and O'Reilly; didn't see a knife, nor O'Reilly stabbed.

Michael Kenney sworn—I live on Race street, above Twenty-third; was standing at the door when I heard the voice; O'Reilly came over and said "I'm stabbed;" he pulled up his shirt and I saw the wounds; the entrails were protruding; didn't see the stabbing.

James McLaughlin sworn—Live No. 2227 Race street; don't know much about it; was sitting at my door when O'Reilly came across the street and showed where he was stabbed.

William Patterson sworn.—Live in the rear of No. 2218 Sommer street; was sitting at my door, and heard them fighting; I saw one the lot to Vine street; they were then separated; was told that Moore and O'Reilly had been fighting; O'Reilly was going down Twenty-third street; Moore followed him; he ran after him and struck O. Reilly; O'Reilly had got Moore down; Moore then turned O'Reilly over, and got on top; O'Reilly cried out, "For God's sake take Moore off, he has got a knife!" Moore kicked at O'Reilly when he was down; some one got O'Reilly up, and he showed his wounds; while O'Reilly was down, Mary Ann Moore bent over and struck him in the face with her hand; she struck him before he said he was stabbed; couldn't see a knife; looked for one; don't know who pulled Tom away; the crowd didn't interfere.

John Patchell sworn—Live No. 118 Filson street; saw O'Reilly and Moore fighting; O'Reilly was on the ground, and some one was pulled from him; O'Reilly was put on his feet; the other man then walked away, but came back and had another fight; then heard that O'Reilly was stabbed; don't know where Moore went; O'Reilly was taken away; didn't see the stabbing, nor any one strike O'Reilly.

William Lipsey sworn.—Live at No. 15 St. David's court; heard men in a fight; went up, and heard some one say, "Give it to him, Moore!" saw Moore on top of O'Reilly; they got upon their feet; then O'Reilly knocked Moore down three or four times; Charley Collegan came up and snatched Moore away; O'Reilly went on the west side of the street, under the lamp, and found his bowels were out; didn't see Moore stab him; didn't see a knife, nor any one else strike O'Reilly.

John Lynch, Jr., John Powell, Charles Corcoran, Mrs. Powell, Louis Gosch, Robert Galbraith, and James Hoskins, corroborated the foregoing witness.

Miss Kate Hayden sworn—Live at No. 4 McCormick's avenue; saw Mrs coming home from work on the evening in question I met Billy Moore at Twenty-third and Pear streets; he was in liquor; he had a knife in his hand; he walked with us to Twenty-third and Vine streets; he pointed the knife at me; Eliza Quinn, a young girl, was with me; I said to her, "Let us go on;" says Eliza, "I'm coming to the house to-night, and you needn't bother yourself;" said he, "Will you be out to-night?" she answered, "No," the knife had its blade open; it was a white-handled knife; it was about eight inches long; he wasn't very drunk; you could just notice it on him; it was a large pocket-knife; that is all I know; he didn't say he was going to make use of it; have often seen a knife in his hand before.

Elizabeth Quinn corroborated the above.

A number of additional witnesses were examined, but they added nothing new.

The inquest is still in progress as we go to press.

—Packer is a fifteen-million-aire.

—Ladies manage lotteries in Georgia.

—Gilmore's Band serenaded the Jubilee Executive Committee at the St. James on Saturday evening.

—San Francisco talks of a big hotel, covering two blocks, connected at each story by a covered bridge.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BAIN & BRO., Portsmouth, Va. 7 15 6t*

THIRD EDITION

NEW ENGLAND.

Meeting of the International Young Men's Christian Association—Meeting of the New Hampshire Journalists and Publishers.

WASHINGTON.

Our Government and the Landing of the French Cable—The Trouble that is Pending.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The New Hampshire Publishers', Editors', and Printers' Association.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., July 16.—The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Publishers', Editors', and Printers' Association held at the Pemigewasset House last night, was fully attended; representatives being present from all parts of the State. The usual business was transacted and officers elected for the ensuing year. John M. Hill was re-elected President. At the close of business the members, with their ladies, from other States, met in the parlor, and in a brief speech the Mayor introduced the orator of the evening, Rev. T. M. Miller, of the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, who delivered an address on "Printers and Printing in New Hampshire."

This was followed by a poem by George Marden, of the Lowell *Courier*, the subject of which was "The Trials, Troubles, and Joys of Editorial Life." At the conclusion of the literary exercises, music was provided by Morse and French, and a social hop indulged in. This morning the party will proceed to the lake for an excursion in the steamer Lady of the Lake and a dinner at Centre Harbor.

International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

PORTLAND, July 16.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was yesterday engaged in discussing various topics. Resolutions were offered and referred relative to decorating soldiers' graves on Sundays, defining the qualifications of delegates to the next convention, with reference to the temperance question. A special committee of three was raised, to whom all resolutions are referred without reading. Morning and evening meetings are being held in churches, and also out of doors. General Howard is President, and is taking an active part.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The French Cable—The Trouble about Landing on the Massachusetts Coas

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The French and British legations have respectfully forwarded to the parties directly interested the letter of the Secretary of State relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, and particularly in relation to the landing of the French cable. A copy of the same letter will in a few days be transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts, as a terminus of it is proposed to be secured in that State. Copies of the bill which passed the Senate, but failed to be acted upon in the House for want of time, are inclosed to the several parties above-mentioned, as the basis of action on the part of the Government of the United States, and as showing the opinion of Congress on the subject.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York Brokers Brought up for Usury.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 16.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer a scene of excitement occurred this morning. It being known that a number of prominent brokers had been indicted for usury, and some of them arrested, several of them appeared, attended by counsel. Their names are Russell Sage, Lucius J. Vanbest, Reuben W. Howes, Charles A. Macy, Edward R, Jones, and George Phipps. The bail in each case (except that of Edward R. Jones, six thousand), is fixed at three thousand. The indictments were merely for usury.

Governor Walker in Binghamton.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 16.—Governor Walker was serenaded here last night at the residence of his mother. A vast concourse of citizens welcomed him home. The address was made by Judge Balcorn. The firemen were out in procession to welcome one of their old members and congratulate him on his good fortune. Replying to the address, Governor Walker thanked those who honored him, and in behalf of Virginia asked people of good intent to come there and settle, telling them that in ten years Virginia would be greater than the State of New York in all respects.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Late Sængerfest—Deaths in a Prominent Baltimore Family.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The city is quiet. Most all the German visitors have gone home. There are still many flags flying and ornaments remaining on various public and private buildings. Never were our citizens more delighted with a visit and the deportment of the strangers. It was the grandest success ever known in Baltimore.

The wife and daughter of Wendell Ballman, President of the Western Maryland Railroad, both died here yesterday, and buried to-day, the former from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and the latter from consumption. Mr. Ballman is himself sick.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	210½	West. Union Tel.	36½
N. Y. & Erie R.	29	Toledo and Wabash.	74½
Ph. and Rea. R.	93½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	77¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107½	Adams Express.	59½
Chi. and N. W. com.	80½	Wells, Fargo.	21½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94½	United States.	72
Chi. and R. I. R.	117¼	Tennessee 6s, New.	56
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	103	Gold.	136¾
Pacific M. S.	83½	Market dull.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800 City 6s, New c.	100⅝	100 sh Reading RR.	47
$1000 Leh gold 1.	96	100 do.	s30. 47
$3000 C & Am 6s '83.	89¼	200 do.	b20. 47⅛
100 sh Sch Nav Pf.		200 do.	b20. 47
	s30wn. 21	200 do.	b30. 47
73 sh Minehill R.ls.	53½	100 do.	46⅞
50 sh Lit Sch R.	42	100 do.	2d. 45⅞
23 do.	42	100 do.	b10. 46·94
5 sh Oil C. & A R.	41½	200 do.	2d. 46⅜
36 sh Leh Val R.	56¾	100 do.	b10. 46·94
100 sh Reading. c.	47		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh gold 1.	96⅛	100 sh Read.	b30. 47
$1500 Phila & Sun 7s	95¾	100 do.	b30. 47
$600 City 6s, New.	100¾	600 do.	1s. 46⅞
$1500 Union C bs.	b5. 10	100 do.	s5&1. 46⅞
10 sh Penna R.	56⅝	100 do.	rg&1. 46⅞
5 do.	56⅝	100 sh Leh N St.	s60 36½
250 do.	1s. b30. 57	100 do.	b60. 36¾
15 do.	56⅞	100 do.	2d&1. 36
100 sh N Y & M.	b5. 4¾	50 sh Leh Val.	56¾

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Departure of the Chief Justice from the Capital—The Yerger Suit—Contemplated Inspection of the Navy Yards—American Interests in Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confiscation of the Property of American Citizens in Cuba.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Information has been received here that the large property of Miguel Aldama and his father, D. Dominguez Aldama, in Cuba, has been embargoed by the Spanish authorities. Both these gentlemen claim to be American citizens. The matter will be laid before the Secretary of State.

Visiting Germans.

A delegation of Germans who have been attending the Sængerfest in Baltimore were here to-day examining the public buildings and seeing the sights. They called at the White House, but were informed that the President was absent.

Cuban Filibusters.

It is understood that the instructions given to the United States District Attorney and Marshal of New York, by the President, were the result of persistant pressure upon the State Department by the Spanish Minister. The Cuban Envoy, M. Lemurs, does not seem to regard it as of much consequence, and does not think it will injure the Cuban cause materially.

The Navy Yards to be Visited.

When the steamer Tallapoosa returns here from Long Branch, after leaving the President's party, she will carry the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Porter on a tour of inspection to the Northern navy yards. Ex-Secretary Borie will accompany the party. They expect to be absent several weeks.

Chief Justice Chase

left the city to-day to attend the Alumni celebration of Dartmouth College. Before leaving he informed Messrs. Phillips & Carlisle, counsel for Yerger, of his absence, and intimated that no decision would be given on the application for a writ of habeas corpus until his return.

Illicit Distilleries in Philadelphia.

Commissioner Delano has received information that the revenue officers of Philadelphia, with the aid of marines, have been making another raid among the illicit distillers in the Richmond District. The defrauders of the revenue have been completely cleaned out this time. No particulars have been received.

Supervisor Southwork

is here and was at the Internal Revenue Department to-day attending to business.

The Commission on Indian Affairs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—General Sherman directs the commanding generals of military departments on the frontier to furnish such military protection and escort as may be necessary to the members of the Commission upon Indian affairs in their tour of inspection of the Indian tribes upon reservations, about to be made by sub-committees of said Commission.

Appointed.

Richard P. Dehart, of Indiana, has been appointed United States Consul at St. Jago de Cuba.

FROM NEW YORK.

Two Men Drowned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., July 16.—A sailboat upset off shore last night, and two young men, James Beverly and John Hickley, were drowned.

The Money and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 16—1 P. M.—Money market easy at 7 per cent. currency. Gold market dull; opened at 136⅝; present quotation, 136¾. Sterling exchange dull and firm; 60 days, 110; 3 days, 110⅝. Government bonds off; United States 6s, 85; registered, 20¾; do., coupon, 20¾@20.; 1862, 23⅝; 1864, 21¾; 1865, 21¼; new, 20½; 1867, 20½; 1868, 20½; 10-40s, 9⅝; coupons, 10⅝. Southern securities dull and firm. North Carolinas, ex-coupons, are off at 57½. Levee 8s are down to 32. Stocks dull and off; Express stocks firm; New York Central is now 208; Pacific Mail, 84; Erie firm, 29⅝; Canton, 63; Reading, 93⅜; Northwestern, 80⅜; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 129.

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, July 15, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	36,356 07
From Port Carbon	9,327 07
From Pottsville	5,423 15
From Schuylkill Haven	34,734 14
From Auburn	3,146 02
From Port Clinton	16,141 14
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	5,242 03
From Allentown and Alburtis	167 19
Anthracite Coal for week	110,530 01
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	10,350 14
Total for week paying freight	120,880 15
Coal for Company's use	3,996 04
Total all kinds for week	124,876 19
Previously this year	1,794,316 08
Total	1,919,193 07
To Thursday, July 16, 1868	1,904,201 16

The Watering Places.

—Newport is getting very crowded.

—The new billiard-room of the Union Hotel, Saratoga, is nearly finished.

—Gail Hamilton and Adelaide Phillips are visiting Speaker Blaine at Augusta.

—Miss Kate Field is among the fifty Bostonians who went with Mr. Murray to the Adirondacks.

—The steamers now touch at all the island towns in the lower end of Lake Champlain.

—Long Branch is to have a circulating library for the ladies.

—The table linen of many of the summer resort hotels is disgustingly dirty.

—A wedding and several picnics and *fetes* are on the tapis among Staten Island fashionables.

—Several prominent city clergymen are luxuriating in the cool breezes of the ocean at Newport.

—There is a fair prospect of an international horse-race at Saratoga during the month of August.

—Mr. J. Well, the St. Louis millionaire, is at the Pavilion, Long Branch, with his family.

—The Long Branch race track is scarcely to be excelled in the United States.

—Round-about swings, or, as they say down East, "fandangos," have been erected near the Atlantic House, Cape May.

—Three slides, or falls of rock, from the Willoughby Lake Mountains have been seen in one week, from the Willoughby House.

—The Lake George hotels are doing a splendid business, and several pages of the register are filled daily.

—Invalids should refrain from surf bathing, as the sudden shock is not calculated to improve their condition.

—Few tourists remain longer than a day at any of the Niagara hotels, evidently hurried away by the extravagant charges.

—The ladies are putting on all their finery at Cape May preparatory to the arrival of the Philadelphia Grey Reserves.

—The bridal parties which predominated early in the season at Saratoga and Niagara Falls have fled to the White Mountains.

—Monogram window shades and curtains and white cashmere door-mats are affected by many of the cottage *elite* at Newport.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The White House Almost Deserted—Receipts from Customs—The German Singers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Deserted.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Executive Mansion is nearly deserted of occupants, and only one clerk is now employed in the President's office. The ante-room is vacated by the officials usually in attendance, as in the President's absence their functions are necessarily suspended.

The Visitors.

There were numerous visitors to-day, however, to see the premises, among them a German society just returned from the Sængerfest, who gave in the East Room, to the few listeners, a brief concert in chorus, including several of the loudest and most admired songs of the Fatherland.

The Public Debt.

From present indications at the Treasury Department, it is believed that the next public debt statement will show another large reduction of the debt, though not nearly as large as was exhibited on July 1.

Receipts from Customs.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue are considered good for the dull season. It is probable that the statement on August 1 will show a reduction of upwards of $5,000,000.

FROM EUROPE.

The Commons and the Irish Church Bill.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the action of the House of Commons last night, says the bill will go back to the House of Lords almost in its original shape. The Commons have decided that the amendments adopted by the Lords are inconsistent with the bill, and there is no reason to believe that the Commons will surrender.

At Lexigan, Ireland, on July 12th, an Orange mob were pelted with stones, and retaliated by destroying 17 houses occupied by Catholics. The wood work of the buildings and the furniture were carried into the street and burned. At the latest accounts order had been restored. At Newry an Orange hall was attacked by Catholics. The occupants fired on their assailants, driving them off, leaving three badly wounded on the field.

FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Darien—Exchange Quotations.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 16.—Arrived, steamship Darien, from France.

Echavarra, the railroad president arrested yesterday, has been sent to Spain.

Exchange on London, ¼ premium; on Paris, 1@1¼ premium; on the United States, gold, 60 days, 2½@3 premium; long sight, currency, 26½@25¼ discount. Sugar—small business; prices firm.

NEUTRALITY.

Orders from the President for a Strict Enforcement of the Laws.

From the N. Y. Times of to-day.

Yesterday despatches were received from Washington by District Attorney Pierrepont, directing him to use every possible effort to stop Cuban expeditions from leaving this port, and to act in co-operation with Marshal Barlow in securing the arrest of persons attempting to violate the Neutrality Act. He also received a special commission issued by President Grant, authorizing him to call on General McDowell for such troops as he may require, and on Admiral Godon, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for such vessels and forces as he may deem necessary to prevent the departure of any hostile expedition. Marshal Barlow was also similarly empowered, and was further instructed to proceed against certain filibusters whose movements he had made known in Washington. The commissions from the President are granted under the eighth section of the Neutrality act of 1818.

After receiving his instructions, Marshal Barlow proceeded to the Custom House to confer with the Collector and Surveyor in regard to the temporary transfer of revenue cutters to his officers. It is understood that he intends to use them in destroying the filibusterers' camp which has existed at Gardiner's Island, in Long Island Sound, for the past two weeks, or since the time of the seizure of the Catherine Whiting, which was to have conveyed them to Cuba. The men on the island have been under command of Colonel Ryan, and have been waiting in the expectation that the Cuban Junta would find the means of departure. There is every prospect that they will be brought to this city as prisoners within the next twenty-four hours, or else that they will be disbanded.

It has also been authoritatively reported that information of another projected expedition from this port has reached the Marshal, and has been verified by his detectives. The account is, that a large number of men have been quartered at a recruiting rendezvous on Third avenue, including a considerable number of those who were recently released from the Navy Yard on their own recognizance, and that it was the determination of their leaders to sail for Cuba at an early date. It is further supposed that the Junta have purchased a new vessel, and that the filibusters are provided with a large quantity of arms. It is believed that Marshal Barlow will be able to intercept the proposed expedition, and that the papers will have occasion to chronicle another important seizure.

—There are now in Ohio about 400 turnpikes, with a length of perhaps 3500 miles.

—A Boston bar announces "No liquors sold over this bar till after the November election."

—Michigan is to have a factory to make Damascus blades and pocket-knives that will cut glass.

—The Connecticut Legislature refuses to charter a "Total Abstinence Life Insurance Company."

—Five hundred men are bridge-building at St. Louis, and a thousand more will soon be put to work on it.

—The St. Louis *Post* hears that the $100,000 Craig had engaged herself to eleven of the twelve jurymen who gave her the money.

—Lloyd Garrison has just delivered in Boston the first of a series of "pulpit lectures," to be continued by other "agitators and reformers."

—It is said that nearly one-third of the people of Maryland are suffering from the effects of intemperance.

—The Wallingford Community, in Connecticut, are about to open a building for the manufacture of sewing silk.

—Entire suits of fine white French flannel are much in vogue among young gentlemen at the seaside. They are cool and generally becoming.

—Lake Memphremagog is increasing in population every year, and this season is thronged by the lovers of beautiful scenery and quiet recreation.

—Miss Otis, a conspicuous Boston beauty and belle, drives a tandem turnout at Swampscott, the aristocratic Massachusetts resort.

—The Long Branch *Daily News* is flourishing, also the Cape May *Wave* and *Diamond*, the Newport *News*, and the Saratoga *Poet*.

—There are scarcely 1600 visitors at Saratoga yet—400 at Congress Hall, 250 at the Union, 150 at the Clarendon, and about 100 each at the Commercial, Columbia, Marvin, and American.

—James M. Goodwin attended the fiftieth annual meeting of the Etna Insurance Company at Hartford, of which he has been a director since